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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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Associated Press.

TALKS END—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and British Prime Minister James Callaghan leaving Lancaster House yesterday after the summit conference.

# Soviet Cool to Summit Now; Carter Asks Full China Ties

## *Later Meeting Not Excluded By Moscow*

*From Wire Dispatches*

MOSCOW, June 30.—The Soviet Union today moved to dampen reports that President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev would soon hold their first summit meeting.

The White House yesterday said that the subject had been discussed between Soviet and U.S. officials last week and that an encounter was possible later this year. Such a meeting has been delayed by lack of progress toward a new strategic arms limitation agreement, which was to provide the occasion to bring the two leaders together.

Today, Tass issued a terse Soviet response to the reports. It said that a summit meeting had been proposed by the U.S. side and that the discussion was preliminary. The one-sentence announcement, which avoided committing Moscow either way, left the impression that a summit meeting was far from certain though not ruled out by the Kremlin.

"In connection with the official announcement for the press by a spokesman for the White House on a possible meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, Tass has at its disposal information that the question was raised by the U.S. side and its discussion was of a preliminary character," Tass said.

### Kremlin Response

The statement did not quote any official sources but it clearly carried the weight of a Kremlin response to a report that could have been passed over in silence. The brusque tone suggested that Moscow might be annoyed that the possibility of a meeting was disclosed prematurely. One frequent Soviet criticism of the Carter administration is that it has been too quick to discuss publicly matter that it feels would be better thrashed out in secret.

For some months Soviet officials have been saying privately that a meeting was not possible unless both sides had either reached an arms control agreement or were close to it. Mr. Brezhnev and former President Gerald Ford had outlined such an accord more than two and a half years ago at their brief meeting near Vladivostok, but its conclusion has been stalemated over complex differences on whether new weapons systems such as the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire supersonic bomber should be included.

Tass issued the statement in response to a statement Tuesday by a deputy White House secretary, Rex Granum, that both Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev had expressed a desire to meet. U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said yesterday that Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev were certain to meet at some point.

Some reports said that a summit meeting in Alaska or Finland was being considered as early as August, but the White House said that no date or place had been decided.

### Washington Meeting

Mr. Granum had told White House reporters that the possibility of such a meeting was discussed last week in Washington by Mr. Brzezinski and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Mr. Brzezinski said yesterday that he was certain that present strains in Soviet-U.S. relations would not prevent a meeting taking place.

"The climate is all right," he said.

## ——Press Conference Points——

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—*At his press conference today, President Carter:*

### B-1 Bomber

Recommended halting production of the costly B-1 bomber, but said that testing and development should continue.

He said that he might change his mind about the bomber if relations with the Soviet Union "deteriorate drastically," but added that he did not expect that.

### Cruise Missile

Said that the United States would begin deployment of the Cruise missile, which he described as less costly than the B-1, but an adequate strategic weapon that could be launched by modernized B-52 bombers. He said that the Cruise program would go ahead while he assessed progress in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union.

### Nixon Tapes

Said that "my intentions are to make my own presidential papers and documents the property of the people of the nation after I leave office. And I have no objection, obviously, to the same thing being done in a mandatory way with the papers and documents of President Nixon." A law giving the government control of Mr. Nixon's tapes and documents was upheld by the Supreme Court on Monday.

### Soviet Talks

Said that he would welcome a chance to meet with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev soon, but that no time or place had been discussed. Discussions with the Soviet Union on various issues are going on, Mr. Carter said, "and I have every hope that those discussions will lead to success."

### China

Said that he hoped the United States could have full diplomatic relations with China and maintain some links to Taiwan. He expressed hope that China and Taiwan "can work out the differences between them . . . through peaceful means."

### Middle East

Said that he would refrain from discussing details of a possible Middle East settlement before the arrival in Washington July 19 of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

### Human Rights

Said that he had no regrets about his stand on human rights, but had been surprised by the Kremlin's "degree of disturbance" to his policy. He said that he thought the Soviet Union would want to put itself in the best light on human rights matters.

## *President 'Welcomes' Russia Talks*

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 30 (IHT).—President Carter, rejecting any idea that U.S.-Soviet relations are deteriorating, said today that he would "welcome" a meeting this year with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to seek "quicker decisions" on "controversial" and "difficult" issues separating the superpowers.

At the same time, Mr. Carter said at a televised press conference that "human rights is central to our foreign policy" and he reiterated his belief that this emphasis had not had an adverse effect on negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitations or other issues.

"I think that my own relationship with Mr. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders should be one of continuing consultations," the President said, "not just to ratify final agreements but to get to know one another.

"And I would welcome a chance this year to meet with President Brezhnev and explore the ability of our countries to reach quicker decisions, but it would not be based on any deep concern about relations now, nor any frustration about what's gone before."

### Chinese Ties

Mr. Carter also said that he hoped to work out an agreement with China to establish full diplomatic relations. The President expressed the belief that normal relations with Japan would be cut but the United States would continue trade, cultural and social exchanges with Taiwan.

The President said that a final decision may be made after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visits Peking in late August. He acknowledged that the present U.S. security agreement with Taiwan raised a "difficult question," but said that he hoped full relations with Peking could be established while still making sure "the peaceful lives of the Taiwanese are maintained. That is our hope and that is our goal."

Last night, Mr. Vance said in New York that the United States was committed to seeking full diplomatic ties with Peking. Friendly relations with China, he told a dinner of the Asia Society, are "a central part of our foreign policy."

The secretary, however, said that the United States "is and will remain an Asian and Pacific power" and would keep "a strong military presence in the area."

### Consular Liaison

U.S. relations with China now are on the level of a liaison office with special representatives carrying the rank of ambassador in Washington and Peking.

On another critical foreign policy subject, Middle East peace, Mr. Carter declined to discuss U.S. policy in further substantive terms, presumably because of the controversy created by a U.S. statement Monday that warned Israel it must not regard any occupied Arab territory as outside the scope of negotiations with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## *Again Fails to Agree on Fusion Project Site*

# EEC Reports Slight Economic Gain

By James Goldsborough

LONDON, June 30 (IHT).—Chiefs of government of the European Economic Community issued a slightly improved report on their economies today, indicating that the EEC's overall balance of payments had moved back into the black after being in the red since the economic crisis began in 1974.

The report was issued following a two-day meeting here of the European Council that ended the six-month British chairmanship of the EEC's Council of Ministers. British Prime Minister James Callaghan called the British presidency a "success," although British commentators were more critical.

The biggest disappointment of this meeting was the failure of the Nine to reach agreement on going ahead with an ambitious energy program, [illegible] fusion power.

This program, which many think will be the ultimate solution for the EEC's future power needs, is bogged down in national rivalries over where to build the $200-million plant.

The biggest success of this final British session was the adoption yesterday of a common statement on the Middle East—one of the rare times that the Common Market has agreed on an important common foreign policy position. The declaration called for creation of a Palestine "homeland" as a condition for a lasting Middle East peace.

### Shrinking Deficits

Today's statement on growth, inflation and employment in the Community was more positive than most such EEC economic statements since the global recession began three years ago. EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins said that the Community as a whole would move from a balance-of-payments deficit to a surplus this year. This is possible because of continued balance-of-payments surpluses by West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, and because of shrinking deficits by Britain, Italy and France.

Mr. Callaghan tried to maintain a positive note at a final press conference today despite the disappointment over JET, and his obvious testiness over questions about his own weakened domestic political situation. Officially, the British view the last six months as a highly successful period, during which they have feted Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee, presided over the Common Market, were hosts to the seven-nation economic summit meeting last month—which marked President Carter's first trip abroad after taking office—and also were hosts to the Commonwealth summit meeting earlier this month.

Today's economic statement called on the world's industrial countries to "seek a sustained expansion of world economic activity" in order to deal with unemployment, which in the EEC is at 5.4 million, or an average of 5.1 per cent of the work force. The EEC has revised downward its projected average growth rate for this year to 3 per cent from 3.5 per cent. Inflation, which averaged 10 per cent for the Nine last year, is expected to be closer to 9 per cent this year.

To deal with the unemployment, the EEC has decided to go ahead with a program for increasing the lending power of the European Investment Bank, the EEC's lending arm, which concentrates specifically on regional development. Mr. Callaghan said today that both the lending capacity and capital of the bank would be increased.

### A 'Tragedy'

A decision on the JET program is now expected to be made next month. Mr. Jenkins said that the EEC had reached an absolute deadline on the project, and Mr. Callaghan spoke of the delay as a "tragedy." The main problem to resolve is whether the project will go to Britain or West Germany, both of which have proposed sites. Scientists hope that fusion energy, in the long run, will provide nuclear energy with none of the proliferation and disposal problems caused by nuclear fission energy.

A problem did emerge here that marred this meeting and threatened to have repercussions. Britain announced that it was uni-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

# *UN Adopts Proposal Urging 'Material' Aid to Mozambique*

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June [illegible] (AP).—The Security Council unanimously adopted an African-initiated resolution today urging aid for Mozambique in defending itself against bomb attacks by Rhodesia.

The resolution was approved after three days of debate and behind-the-scenes negotiations in which Western delegates won key concessions from African delegates in an effort to water down the measure. The debate was requested by Mozambique, whose delegation was led by its minister of development and economic planning, Marcelino dos Santos.

U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young told the Security Council that his country deplored the acts of aggression by Rhodesia, whose white government, he said, was "built on racism and tyrannical rule."

He strongly urged the council to back the Mozambican appeal for support in the form of arms and money.

Before the resolution was adopted, a major sticking point had been a refusal by the West to accept an African call for "immediate and substantial practical assistance" to shore up Mozambique's defense capabilities.

Mr. Young and other Western diplomats feared that the phrase could be interpreted as an invitation to send foreign troops into the border conflict.

After intense negotiations, the Africans moderated their position and asked for "material assistance" to Mozambique. It was agreed that this meant "money, schoolbooks, tanks, anything but troops," a U.S. diplomat said.

In another concession to the West, the resolution did not recommend cutting off all postal and telephone communications with Rhodesia, a sanction the council could take under the UN Charter.

The resolution recommended that UN financial and technical assistance be given to Mozambique to make up for the severe economic losses it claimed Rhodesia was causing with its raids.

It also condemned Rhodesia as a threat to international peace and security" and denounced South Africa for failing to comply with UN economic and diplomatic sanctions against Rhodesia.



UPI.

Marcelino dos Santos

### Black Nationalists Arrested

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June [illegible] (UPI).—Police picked up at least 100 black nationalists today in a countrywide action against Joshua Nkomo's African National Council, the organization's acting president said.

Josiah Chinamano, acting president in Mr. Nkomo's absence, said:

"The numbers are constantly changing. We're getting reports of new arrests all the time. We don't know whether they have been taken for questioning or are being detained."

Police confirmed that some arrests have been made but declined to give numbers.

### Defense Costs Go Up

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June [illegible] (AP).—Rhodesia, in its fifth year of war with black nationalist guerrillas, faces a huge 44-percent hike in its defense bill proposed for next fiscal year.

# Ethiopian Town Reported Invaded By Hostile Force

NAIROBI, June 29 (AP).—Diplomatic sources in Ethiopia said today that they have received reports that the town of Boko, near Ethiopia's border with the Sudan has been occupied by "hostile elements."

They said that missionaries in the area reported that the occupiers were "people in uniform," but were unable to confirm reports from Norway that the invaders were Sudanese troops. The Foreign Office in Oslo said that its report came from Norwegian missionaries who contacted the Norwegian consul in Addis Ababa.

The diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital said that if the invaders had been Sudanese, "it is fairly certain the government here would have announced it. But there has been no mention whatsoever so far.

The Sudan has reportedly given support to rebels fighting inside Ethiopia and has accepted more than 100,000 war refugees.

## *Says Cruise Missiles Are Alternative*

# Carter Halts U.S. Production of B-1 Bombers

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 30 (IHT).—President Carter today halted plans for production of the costly B-1 supersonic bomber and ordered deployment of air-launched Cruise missiles as an alternative.

However, the President told a White House news conference, the B-1 research and development program would continue, in order to provide "the needed technical base in the unlikely event" that other, cheaper weapons systems run into difficulties or that relations with the Soviet Union deteriorate to where deployment of the B-1 becomes necessary.

Mr. Carter said that the decision was one of the most difficult he has had to make and involved "weeks studying all aspects of our strategic forces," including "many hours reading technical reports, getting advice from specialists on both sides" and analyzing "the ultimate costs of weapons systems."

The President emphasized that even without the B-1, "we will continue to have an effective and flexible strategic force with capability fully sufficient for our national defense."

One of the major factors in Mr. Carter's decision to halt B-1 deployment was "the recent evolution of the Cruise missile as an effective weapon itself." The President said that the evolution of the Cruise missile had been instrumental in convincing Defense Secretary Harold Brown that the B-1 was not necessary.

### Other Reasons

Other factors cited by the President included the continued ability to use B-52 bombers well into the 1980s and "the belief on my part that our defense capability using submarine-launched missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles combined with the B-52-Cruise missile combination is adequate."

The Cruise missile is, in effect, an unmanned subsonic jet aircraft which can be launched from a submarine, a land-based site or an aircraft. It can carry a nuclear warhead intercontinental distances and flies at altitudes too low for radar detection.

The President said that the B-1 was "a very expensive weapons system basically conceived in absence of the Cruise missile factor and is not now necessary."

The high cost of the B-1 has been one of the factors operating most strongly against production of the system. The estimated cost of more than $100 million per bomber would make the B-1 the most expensive plane ever built. The estimated overall cost of the program has reached as high as $100 billion for developing and maintaining the fleet of 244 bombers requested by the Air Force.

The President expressed the hope that Congress would support his decision, which came as something of a surprise. House and Senate supporters of the B-1, after a meeting with Mr. Carter yesterday, had expressed optimism that at least a small fleet of the bombers would be built.

Only hours after the Carter announcement, the House approved and sent to the Senate a $110.1-billion defense appropriations bill, which included $1.9 billion for the bomber. On Tuesday the House voted to include the money for five B-1s in the measure. Congressional sources predicted a Senate fight over whether to delete the funds, and members of Congress began expressing surprise and dismay about the Carter decision.

In answer to questions, Mr. Carter said that while the halt in production of the B-1 might be considered by the Soviet Union as a signal in the SALT

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.

The B-1 bomber taking off from Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

# Ignoring Carter, Congress Keeps Ban on Cuba Aid

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Ignoring President Carter's objections, House-Senate conferees announced agreement yesterday on a $1.6-billion foreign aid authorization bill prohibiting any U.S. aid to Cuba.

The conferees also kept in the bill the prohibition of any U.S. aid or reparations payments to Vietnam and Laos.

Until now the Senate had taken no such stand, voting only to urge tough negotiations with Cuba on any proposal to restore diplomatic relations.

The compromise now goes back to the House and Senate for final approval. The restriction against U.S. aid for the three countries would be difficult to remove.

The $1.6 billion is only for U.S. economic aid for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. Military aid was authorized separately, and a $6.7-billion appropriation approved by the House last week included $4.5 billion for the two U.S. aid programs.

# *U.S. Study Urges Bolstering of Atlantic Forces*

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—A substantial bolstering of U.S. defense forces in the Atlantic is needed to counter a Soviet threat to U.S. control of vital sea lanes in the event of war in Europe, a new congressional study says.

The study by the Congressional Budget Office, released today, said that action must be taken to offset the short-range threat of Soviet air attack and the longer-range threat of undersea strikes against allied shipping and supply convoys.

In a report to the Senate Budget Committee, congressional researchers estimated that it could cost at least $10 billion to shore up the Atlantic defense establishment.

They said that U.S. warning and defense forces in Iceland were limited to three old patrol aircraft, some outmoded F-4 interceptors and one radar station. Another radar station was destroyed in a storm some years ago and never replaced.

"It is surprising that the North Atlantic defenses are so important but seem to get so few resources," said a source.

The report described the Iceland warning and defense facilities as obsolescent and providing little real capability against Soviet aircraft such as the supersonic Backfire bomber.

It said that these defenses could be strengthened with newer, more sophisticated, land-based early warning aircraft and interceptors, at a cost of $2.7 to $2.9 billion over 15 years.

An alternative would be to base an aircraft carrier permanently in the area, the report said. But it said that such a move would be far more costly—an estimated $9.5 billion—and unless a new carrier was built, it would mean pulling one out of the Pacific fleet, thus weakening that force.

Although the United States has enough submarines to perform all missions, including defense of the Atlantic, the study said, the Navy will need at least 45 more ships for surface escort duty, to be built at an estimated cost of $7.2 billion over the next five years.

Based on an earlier Pentagon projection that has not changed, the study said, that figure could go as high as 60 missile frigates.

The report also said: "The vulnerability of Atlantic shipping to Soviet air attack would be compounded by uncertainties about the warning time available to the allies before the start of hostilities."

Among various war contingencies, Pentagon experts regard a conflict between Warsaw Pact and NATO forces in Europe as the most likely, and they say that the allies could expect to have indications of impending attack 23 days in advance. But a recent study by two senators, Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., said that the advance warning time could be no more than a few hours or days.

In a surprise attack, Soviet air forces presumably would try to knock out bases and defenses in Norway and Iceland as well as hitting any ships they could find, the report said. Submarines probably would not be important in this kind of attack, but, in a longer-range one, they could pose the most serious threat by trying to disrupt allied supply convoys.

In either type of conflict, the geographical advantage lies with the NATO forces, the report said. It noted that both Soviet aircraft and submarines would have to skirt the Scandinavian defenses and move down the so-called Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom corridor to carry out attacks in the Atlantic.

While the Russians have the world's largest undersea fleet—233 attack craft—relatively few nuclear boats are at sea at any time, according to U.S. intelligence. Thus, a sudden movement of submarines in large number from bases around Murmansk toward the Atlantic would signal that something was happening.

The United States has 10 diesel and 65 nuclear submarines with 27 more nuclear boats planned. That is enough to carry out all missions, including the establishment of defensive "barriers" at various "chokepoints" along the approaches to the Atlantic to intercept the Soviet submarines, the report said.

*Kenyans Stick to Charge*

# Somalia Denies Kenya Attack, Hints Ethiopia Behind Action

NAIROBI, June 30 (AP).—Somalia denied today that 3,000 of its troops attacked a Kenyan police post this week. It suggested that the attack, in which 13 persons died, might have been engineered by its traditional enemy, Ethiopia.

Hussein Ali Dualeh, Somalia's ambassador to Kenya, said, "No Somali troops have ever attacked Kenya, nor will any in the future."

Kenya, however, stuck to its charge. A Kenya government spokesman termed the Somali denial as "consistent with the archaic theatrics of the Somalia government as inspired by a godfather very well known to us."

The reference to a "godfather" was apparently aimed at the Soviet Union, which is a longtime ally of Socialist Somalia and trains and equips its armed forces.

He described Mr. Dualeh as the representative of a government with "misguided ambitions that are bound to fail." Somalia claims that historically northern Kenya is part of its territory and has never withdrawn the claim despite Kenyan statements that its boundaries are not negotiable.

Mr. Dualeh said at a news conference that a group of the tens of thousands of people being armed by Ethiopia's Marxist military government to defend its socialist revolution "might have deliberately, on orders, attacked the Kenya police post."

Another possibility, he said, was that guerrillas fighting Ethiopian forces in southern Ethiopia could have made the attack. But Somali-backed guerrillas operating in Ethiopia's Ogaden region, he said, would not be allowed to make any such attack.

Kenya charged yesterday that 3,000 Somali soldiers attacked a Kenyan police post at Rhamu, which is near Kenya's northern border with Ethiopia but some way from the border with Somalia.

Seven Somali soldiers were shot to death and 35 wounded in the attack, Kenya said. Six Kenyan policemen were also killed and four injured in the shootout.

Meanwhile, Kenyan Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi visited Mandera near the Kenya-Somalia border today and warned that Kenya would not tolerate violation of its territory.

The attack allegedly occurred at the Rhamu police post, about 45 miles from Mandera.

The timing of the attack, to coincide with the annual Organization of African Unity summit being held in Gabon, was also significant, he suggested, as it may have been designed to damage Somalia's image at the meeting.

In Libreville, Gabon, Kenyan Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki charged before the ministerial council of the OAU that 10,000 uniformed Somali troops had invaded northern Kenya over the weekend. He asked that the matter be taken up by the OAU summit starting Saturday.

Mr. Waiyaki said the 13 troops reported yesterday as casualties were killed in a preliminary clash to the main "invasion." He left unclear whether the invaders had been repelled.

### Ethiopia Accuses Somalia

ADDIS ABABA, June 30 (UPI/DPA).—Ethiopian troops last week killed 150 "invaders from Somalia" and captured 15 in the eastern region of the country, the Ethiopian Herald reported today.

The newspaper also accused Somalia of engaging in "an expansionist policy of usurping parts of Ethiopia and Kenya and annexing Djibouti" and of stocking up weapons and aircraft. It said that Mogadishu had "expansionist aggressive plans" and was promoting open hostility in the Ethiopian regions of Harar, Bale, Arussi and Sidamo.



Associated Press.

**FAMILY RESEMBLANCE—Under the sharp eye—and horn—of a full-size relative, a five-week-old rhinoceros goes for his daily walk in the zoo of Muenster, West Germany. The characteristic family horn will probably pop up a little later.**

## Japanese Firm To Compensate 'Smon' Patients

BASEL, June 30 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese subsidiary of Switzerland's Ciba-Geigy chemical concern agreed today to a court-proposed settlement to compensate thousands of Japanese stricken by the nerve-paralyzing "Smon" disease, the parent company announced.

The settlement came 13 months after the subsidiary and two Japanese companies acknowledged a "causal relationship" between anti-diarrheal medicines and smon, a disease of the nervous system that has struck a reported 10,000 Japanese in the last 15 years.

A Ciba-Geigy announcement said that an estimate of the financial implications was not yet available. "We assume that Ciba-Geigy together with its Japanese partner, Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd., will take care of about one-third of the total sum involved."

Swiss press reports have said that compensation payments would total at least 270 million Swiss francs.

Ciba-Geigy said that acceptance of the settlement proposal "with the participation of the Japanese government, opens the way to an agreement with the Smon patients."

## Soviet Art Critic Said Sentenced for Dissent

PARIS, June 30 (UPI).—Soviet exile Vadim Delaunay said today that Georgian art critic Vasil Barladianu was sentenced to a three-year prison term in Odessa on Tuesday for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Mr. Delaunay, who emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1975 after serving three years in labor camps for similar offenses, said he was told of the sentence yesterday.

Mr. Delaunay also said that Piotr Vints, a member of the Ukrainian branch of the dissident committee set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords, was taken off a train along with several other dissidents from Moscow yesterday on their way to the trial of two human rights activists.

## Channel Strike Averted

DOVER, England, June 30 (AP).—Officers of British Rail ferries sailing from Dover and Folkestone have called off a strike threatened for the weekend.

While Syrians Keep Peace

# *Lebanon Slowly Rebuilding Shattered Army*

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, June 30 (NYT).—Lebanon is slowly rebuilding its army but faces political obstacles linked to the question of a Middle East settlement.

The army's headquarters staff has been renewed with mainly young majors and lieutenant colonels, and a 3,000-man nucleus of the new army has been organized. But it has little power.

The only real authority in Lebanon is the Arab peace-keeping force, made up largely of 30,000 Syrians who put an end to the civil war seven months ago.

"We're going very slowly to reform the army essentially because the politicians on both sides are not helping," Maj. Mahmoud Mattar, a Defense Ministry spokesman, declared recently. He was referring to the two main forces which had taken part in the 19 months of civil war—the rightist Christians on one side and the coalition of Moslems, leftists and Palestinians on the other.

The restructuring of the Lebanese forces is related to the broader question of Arab-Israeli peace talks and has encountered problems in southern Lebanon, where there is a vacuum of authority, according to Maj. Mattar.

"The trouble is," he said, "that all the factions in Lebanon have kept their arms. The Christian militias say they won't give up their arms and cooperate with the new army until the Palestinians are demilitarized. The Palestinians say they cannot disarm until serious peace negotiatons are under way.

"There's no sign of the Geneva conference but a very serious risk of an Israeli attack on the Palestinians in south Lebanon. The Israelis won't let the Arab peace-keeping force into southern Lebanon and the new Lebanese Army isn't ready."

Maj. Mattar reviewed the state of the new army at the Defense Ministry, at Yarze, about 10 miles from downtown Beirut in the foothills of Mount Lebanon. Numerous bullet holes were visible in the walls of the tall building, which was a target for snipers in the recent fighting.

The Lebanese Army disintegrated during the civil strife, with most of the Christians leaving to fight on the side of the Christian militias and the Moslems joining the Moslem side.

### Pay Collected

But both the Moslem and the Christian deserters would come back and pick up their regular army paychecks. The government is said to have paid out almost $16 million monthly to its virtually nonexistent army.

After the war was over, the government named Brig. Gen. Victor Khoury, a quiet Maronite Christian, as commander of the future unified army.

The initial plan was to get all the officers to resign, through favorable retirement offers, and then refuse the resignations of the men who were to be kept. But things did not work that way. Only 220 officers out of a total 945 submitted resignations. Many good men are said to have resigned while others remained.

It is difficult to purge the unwanted officers because they are generally protected by one political group or another. For this reason, the government announced that the June 16 deadline for resignations had been extended to the end of the year.

Furthermore, the Christian parties have kept up their militias and refuse to send their officers and men to take part in the regular army. Many Moslem leftists, too, are still with the irregular forces although some have put themselves at the government's disposal.

### Hinge of Agreement

A political settlement must be reached between the Christian and Moslem communities before substantial progress can be made in reorganizing the army, according to the Defense Ministry spokesman. He said that this agreement hinged on a solution to the problem of armed Palestinians in Lebanon. Christian forces will not cooperate with the new army until the Cairo agreement, which curbs the Palestinians, is applied. But the Arab states are not agreed on restricting the Palestinians now that a rightist government has come to power in Israel.

Nevertheless, some progress has been made toward reunifying the army, that is, restoring it with a more or less equal ratio of Christians and Moslems.

Maj. Mattar said it was planned to increase the original size of the armed forces, which was 18,000. The new army would have to have the capability to defeat the various militias.

In the beginning, he said, Moslem troops would be sent to Moslem regions, Christians to Christian regions and integrated units to mixed areas. Later, it would be preferable to send Christian troops to Moslem areas "because you don't operate severely with your relatives," he said.

# Begin Denounces EEC's Call For a Palestinian Homeland

*From Wire Dispatches*

JERUSALEM, June 30.—Prime Minister Menahem Begin today attacked the European Economic Community statement on the Middle East as detrimental to Israel's security and called on EEC leaders to reconsider it.

"They should know better," said Mr. Begin, recalling that Europe was the scene of the greatest tragedy that befell the Jewish people during World War II.

The EEC policy paper yesterday supported creation of a homeland for the Palestinian people and Palestinian representation in Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Begin said that if the EEC call for a Palestinian homeland was heeded "[the lives of] every Jewish woman and every Jewish child . . . would be directly threatened and put in jeopardy."

Earlier, Israeli officials said that the EEC statement was one-sided in favor of the Arabs.

The European statement followed by only two days a similar statement from the Carter administration. Both called for a Palestinian homeland, a term Israelis dislike.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization today hailed the European call as a "step forward" but criticized what it called the "generality" of the European stance.

In Cairo, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad today also welcomed as a "step forward" the European statement urging Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

Mr. Riad said the statement's rejection of territorial acquisition by force amounted to a "rejection of the Israeli theory which calls for occupation of Arab lands in order to safeguard Israel's borders."

Asked if he thought Israel was planning a new attack against the Arabs, possibly in South Lebanon, to undermine the current Middle East peace efforts, Mr. Riad said the "international climate" was not suitable for such an offensive.

# *EEC Reports Slight Gain*

(Continued from Page 1)

laterally imposing a ban on herring fishing within the 200-mile limit on both British and foreign fishermen to save rapidly depleting stocks. The ban was immediately denounced by both the Danes and Dutch, who threatened retaliation, possibly the withholding of support for Britain in its fight for the Torus location.

This, and other moves, have led to criticism by British commentators of the British EEC presidency during the last six months. In particular, there has been disappointment over the failure of the government to resolve problems of direct election to the European Parliament.

Responding to a question on this subject today, Mr. Callaghan said he did not have the impression that Britain was moving more slowly on the direct elections than other members of the EEC. The British Parliament, however, has not approved the bill, while the Italian, French and West German parliamentary bodies have.

# *Man Bites Dog*

BLANKENBERGE, Belgium, June 30 (Reuters).—A man was charged with assault after repeatedly biting a dog during a fight between two canines, police said today.

The man stopped the biting when the injured dog's owner hit him over the head with her handbag, they said.

Police said a 4-year-old setter clashed with a small mongrel here. The mongrel's owner, François Moulders from Antwerp, tried to stop the fight by biting the setter, they said. The setter suffered several bite wounds and a broken rib, police said.

# *Spanish Socialist Urges a Revised U.S. Bases Pact*

MADRID, June 30 (UPI).—Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez said today that his party would demand that the new Cortes (parliament) revise the U.S.-Spanish bases treaty.

His Socialist Workers party, which emerged from the June 15 general elections as the second strongest group in the new parliament, was the only major political party whose platform included the eviction of the four U.S. bases.

Mr. Gonzalez, however, did not reiterate Socialist demands for the liquidation of the bases. He said his party would respect any parliamentary decision.

Meanwhile, the Cortes, after having served for most of its 34 years as the rubber-stamp parliament of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, expired today. It will be replaced by a two-chamber parliament on July 15.

## French Union Talks Set

PARIS, June 30 (Reuters).—The French government announced yesterday it is to resume wage bargaining with state employees after a three-month break during which unions held a series of protest strikes against the government's anti-inflation program.

*Watchman Killed*

# One Dead, Two Hurt in Wave Of Italian Shootings, Blasts

ROME, June 30 (AP).—Terrorist shootings and bombing attacks took place in a half-dozen Italian cities last night and early today, killing one man and injuring two, police said.

Three men who apparently were preparing to bomb the sports center at Coverdiano, near Florence, shot and killed a night watchman, identified as Remo Pietroni.

Police said that they found a car nearby containing explosives and had taken seven persons into custody. Police said the attack was politically motivated.

In Milan, four masked men shot Luciano Maraccani in the legs. He is an executive at a truck factory owned by a subsidiary of Fiat. Police said Mr. Maraccani was shot as he was leaving his home for work. The assailants fled.

In Turin, Fiat official Franco Visca, 38, was shot in the legs and chest. He was described as "very seriously" wounded.

Leftist urban guerrillas have claimed responsibility for a series of similar attacks in the last few days.

### Bombings in Rome

Police in Rome said bombing targets in that city were the home of a member of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), the empty car of another rightist, and a shop owned by an MSI sympathizer.

No injuries were reported in the Rome bombings.

A bomb exploded outside the jail in Spoleto in central Italy. The force of the blast shattered windows in nearby buildings. No injuries were reported.

Three freight cars loaded with appliances were blown up at the Pordenone rail station in northern Italy. Front Line, a leftist urban guerrilla organization, claimed responsibility for the attack, which caused no injuries.

In Bologna, a bomb damaged a city government agency in a densely populated area, but no injuries were reported. Police defused a time bomb in the headquarters of an industrial association in Bologna.

## *Holdup Turns Into Laugh-In*

NICE, June 30 (Reuters).—Cashiers smiled when a middle-aged woman with a toy gun threatened to burn down the bank with a blow torch unless they handed over 10,000 francs ($2,040).

And they laughed when she pounded the pistol on the counter, where it broke into several pieces.

But the police were not amused. They promptly arrested the woman, a mother of six.

## National Observer To Cease Publication

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP).—The National Observer, the weekly newspaper published by Dow Jones & Co. Inc. since 1962, will cease publication after the issue that goes to press Saturday, it was announced today.

The newspaper's circulation is about 450,000. Its parent company also publishes the Wall Street Journal and a weekly, Barron's, and owns the Ottaway Newspapers and the Dow Jones News Service. Warren Phillips, president of Dow Jones, said "the long effort to make the Observer self-supporting has not succeeded." He cited rising postal rates and the high cost of acquiring new subscribers.

# *14 New Traditionalist Priests Celebrate Their First Mass*

By Paul Hofmann

ECONE, Switzerland, June 30 (NYT).—The 14 young priests who were ordained yesterday in a controversial ceremony at this center of Roman Catholic conservatism said their first masses today.

Relatives and seminarians in black cassocks attended the rites in the chapel of the Econe complex, wedged between gentle vineyards and rock walls.

The new priests seemed confident they would be able to exercise the ministry although the supreme head of their Church, the Pope, on Monday had condemned their proposed ordination as unlawful.

### 'Back to Normal'

A spokesman for The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, the "master" of Econe who yesterday defied Pope Paul VI by ordaining the 14 men, said today that, "everything here is back to normal."

[In Vatican City, sources said today that Pope Paul may place Archbishop Lefebvre's case before the Vatican department once known as the Inquisition, United Press International reported.

[They said that the Pope may ask the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith for an opinion on how to deal with the archbishop and the ordinations, which may prove the beginning of the Roman Catholic Church's first 20th-century schism.

[A final decision, possibly excommunication, or a ruling that Archbishop Lefebvre has excommunicated himself, would still rest with the Pope.]

In Econe, Swiss churchmen who are cool to the archbishop's ideas and methods remarked today that it remained to be seen whether an accommodation with Rome could be found or whether a schism would occur with the traditionalist movement setting up its own church.

"If there is a schism, it will be a minischism," said a parish priest in the staunchly Roman Catholic valley near here.

# Czech Dissident Says Charter 77 Widely Supported

LONDON, June 30 (Reuters).—A leading signatory of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto said here today that it marked a "national resistance" in Czechoslovakia and was not supported merely by a few individuals.

Zdenek Mlynar, 48, a former secretary of the communist party Central Committee, said: "The individual voices are only part of a national resistance to the dictatorship introduced by military means eight years ago."

Mr. Mlynar, who entered Austria with his wife as an exile on June 13, was a senior adviser to Alexander Dubcek, in power at the time of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion. He was expelled from the party in 1970.

Mr. Mlynar is in London to help launch a "white paper on Czechoslovakia—269 pages of published documents, articles and letters compiled by the Paris-based International Committee for the Support of Charter 77.

Copies are being mailed to the delegations of 35 nations in Belgrade to prepare for the October conference on the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki declaration.

# Carter Seeks Full Diplomatic Link to China

(Continued from Page 1)

Arabs toward a peace settlement. The statement said that Israel should withdraw from such territory if secure borders were guaranteed. Israeli officials expressed astonishment at the tone of the U.S. statement.

Mr. Carter said that the United States would receive Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on his visit July 19 "with the kind of friendship that's always been a characteristic of the American people's attitude toward Israel."

He pledged again the "preeminent" U.S. commitment to "preservation of Israel as a free and independent and hopefully peaceful nation," and said that the United States, while willing to serve as mediator, had no intention of imposing a plan or solution to the Middle East dispute on any of the parties.

He said that he had made clear in his talks with Arab leaders earlier this year the United States' "deep and permanent commitment to Israel," and again expressed "high hopes that this year might lead toward peace."

Mr. Carter was asked why the United States should accept Soviet pledges on strategic arms limitation in view of Moscow's "numerous" violations of the Helsinki accords on human rights and free cultural exchanges.

The President replied that neither side was willing merely to accept the word of the other on SALT, but had methods of monitoring compliance, including space satellite surveillance. However, he said that if the United States and the Soviet Union conclude a comprehensive treaty preventing any kind of nuclear testing, other verification meth-od, perhaps including observers at the scene of peaceful nuclear explosions—to divert river channels, for instance—would be needed.

Mr. Carter stressed that the negotiations with the Soviet Union now under way or envisaged were complex, some breaking new ground.

"There are difficulties obvious in reaching final decisions on matters that are very controversial, very difficult and which have never been successfully concluded," he said.

On human rights, Mr. Carter said that because of the "high publicity" on this principle generated by the Helsinki accords, the upcoming Belgrade conference to review it, he believes the Soviet Union will want "to make a good image forward" on human rights. He said that U.S. emphasis on human rights ultimately will prove "beneficial to those who desire free speech and advancement of their human freedoms."

### Republicans Attack

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI).—The Carter administration has escalated Middle East tensions and is conducting "diplomacy by publicity," Republican congressional leaders said today.

In a joint press conference, Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee and House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona sharply criticized the State Department announcement Monday calling for Israel to withdraw on all fronts from territory gained in Arab-Israeli wars, including from the West Bank of the Jordan, and acceptance of a Palestinian homeland.

### Soviet Comment on Cruise

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP).—The Soviet press tonight reported without comment President Carter's decision to begin deployment of the Cruise missile while withholding production of the B-1 strategic bomber.

A Tass report, however, noted that the Cruise missile was "one of the main obstacles on the road to concluding a new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation agreement."

The decision on the B-1 bomber was apparently a surprise to some Soviet specialists, who had expected Mr. Carter to go along with Congress's proposal to produce the plane.

In a remark on the bomber published in today's edition of Izvestia, commentator A. Krivopalov said, "There is reason enough to believe that he [Mr. Carter] has no intention of seriously conflicting with Congress on a question of weapons."

Mr. Krivopalov said, "The voting in the House of Representatives is a dangerous indicator, signaling that the apologists for a further arms race are getting the upper hand."

# *Soviet Official Calls for Unity In Ideology, Sees Tolerance*

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP).—A high Soviet official appealed to world Communists today to remain united in their common struggle and said the Soviet Union was tolerant of some new ideological approaches in foreign Communist parties.

The comments by Boris Ponomarev, summarized by Tass from an article in a forthcoming Soviet journal, followed a Soviet attack last week against Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo and Eurocommunism.

Mr. Carrillo and other European Communist leaders have questioned the Soviet Union's human rights policies and its assertion that it is one of the world's most democratic countries.

An Italian Communist delegation is currently in Moscow for talks expected to include the differences between Moscow and Rome Communists.

"The success of the cause of peace and socialism and the forward progress of each and every Communist party is unbreakably tied to the unity and the league of mutual action of Communists in solving international tasks," wrote Mr. Ponomarev, a candidate member of the Soviet party's ruling Politburo, in the journal World Marxist Review.

He said foreign Communist parties were enriching the common ideological fund of all Communists and the "Communist party of the Soviet Union refers to this work with understand

But he also indicated Moscow would still base its relations with foreign Communists on its interpretation of the signers' commitment to Communist thought. The Kremlin accused some Eurocommunists having little in common with Moscow's ideology.

"The Communist party of the Soviet Union," Mr. Ponomarev wrote, "will continue to resolutely struggle for the strengthening of unity of the international Communist movement on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"It is no secret," he said, "that on some concrete political and ideological questions there are different opinions among Communist parties. It is also no secret that imperialists are speculating the deepening differences of opinion in the Communist movement.

"Efforts are being undertaken to oppose the fraternal [Communist] parties of the socialist countries to those of the capitalist countries."

# Carter Halts B-1 Production

(Continued from Page 1)

talks, that was not a reason for the decision. The President also noted that if he had wanted to use the B-1 in SALT bargaining, he would have gone ahead with production.

Mr. Carter said that continuing assessment of progress toward arms agreements with the Soviet Union will be a key factor in determining the need for "any additional investments in nuclear weapons delivery systems."

These could include, besides the B-1, "the possibility of Cruise missile carriers, perhaps using existing airplanes or others as a stand-off launching base."

The President also said that the continuing research on the B-1 "will give better answers about the cost and effectiveness of the bomber and support system," in case full-scale production is ever considered necessary.

Under the President's decision, the Air Force will have four B-1 bombers in its inventory—three already built and one now under construction.

The Air Force has spent $4 billion on the B-1 so far under a program that employs about 30,000 people in about 16 companies. If full production had been authorized, about 70,000 people would have been employed.

Rep. Robert Dornan, R-Calif., representing the congressional district where B-1 builder Rockwell International is located, called Mr. Carter's decision an "economic and defense disaster." He estimated the decision could cost 68,000 jobs in California.

However, Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd called the President's decision a wise one.

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*Ailing From Tobacco Smoke*

# U.S. Compensates a Nonsmoker

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP).—Werner Peterke, 45, a former U.S. government employee, says s work environment gave him ...st congestion, coughing fits that turned me inside out," ore eyes, vomiting and other ymptoms that forced him to quit work and entitled him to employee compensation payments.

The Office of Federal Employee Compensation agreed with him and granted him about $700 every two weeks in compensation in a case that his lawyer and others believe may set a precedent.

Mr. Peterke's was not the conventional case of a factory worker exposed to dangerous chemicals. He was an employee in the Social Security Administration's Baltimore offices, and he blames his miseries on the cigarette smoke that wafted his way from his fellow workers.

Mr. Peterke is one of a group of nonsmoking federal employees from several U.S. cities who took their fight against tobacco smoke to court here last week. They want to force the government to allow smoking only in designated areas of federal buildings, and to improve ventilation to keep smoke from drifting into nonsmoking areas.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court by more than 25 persons who claim they suffer physical ailments caused by tobacco smoke in their federal offices, and also by three organizations—the Federal Employees for Nonsmokers Rights, the Social Security administration group's Committee on Tobacco Smoke, and the Group Against Smokers' Pollution (GASP).

Spokesmen for the plaintiffs said they had been given the "runaround" by federal agencies and by the White House when they sought relief through other channels such as letters, grievance procedures and the like. Part of the problem, they believe, is that "most of the people who make the decisions are smokers."

The plaintiffs work for the Departments of State, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Labor and several smaller agencies in U.S. cities.

Mr. Peterke's case appeared to be the most remarkable in the group. He said his symptoms had grown steadily worse since he joined the agency in 1972 and became almost intolerable in 1975, when he was put in an open office space "surrounded by smokers." His doctor diagnosed his condition as allergic bronchitis, or asthmatic bronchitis, he said.

**Used Sick Leave**

Mr. Peterke said he eventually used up all his sick leave and, as a compromise between his physical needs and his economic needs as a father of four, began working half-time.

Mr. Peterke, who worked in Social Security's Office of Research and Statistics, was granted employee compensation pay amounting to 75 per cent of the salary he lost as a result of his ailments.

On June 10 he stopped work entirely. "I want to go back," he said, adding that he hopes the lawsuit will make that possible.

William Wright, a co-worker of Mr. Peterke and head of the Social Security Administration employees' group involved in the lawsuit, said, "it's pathetic what they've done to this man. He's a Grade 13 [$24,308 to $31,598] and they are paying him not to produce."

**A Precedent?**

Joel Joseph, the Washington lawyer who represented the plaintiffs, said he thinks Mr. Peterke's case is a precedent for the awarding of employee compensation on the basis of symptoms related to cigarette smoking.

A spokesman for the Office of Employee Compensation in the Department of Labor said there was no way to tell whether there have been others, because there is no specific breakdown on smoking-related disabilities.

Georgia Faila, executive officer of the Social Security office in which Mr. Peterke worked, said the policy within work areas is that there are no designated smoking or nonsmoking areas, but "we try to accommodate people where possible without disrupting work."

An official of the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration said the agency has "no standards per se" on cigarette smoking or its "side-stream" effects on nonsmokers.

## U.S. Study Sees Higher War Risk In Korea Pullout

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuters).—President Carter's decision to withdraw 33,000 ground troops from South Korea could increase chances of conflict between the North and South and encourage Seoul to acquire nuclear weapons, a study prepared for Congress said yesterday.

The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office study said withdrawal might increase political repression in South Korea and stimulate more arms competition between the North and South.

The study said there were alternative ways to save funds or manpower. While the pullout of the 33,000 troops would save $2.1 billion in the next five years, the United States could, at "significantly lower risk," save $1.2 billion by removing two-thirds of a Marine division and an air wing now stationed in Japan and another $2.1 billion by eliminating two aircraft carriers and using non-Korean ports.

**To Oppose Pullout**

SEOUL, June 30 (UPI).—South Korea's ruling and opposition parties agreed yesterday to sponsor resolutions that would oppose the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops and demand an end to anti-South Korean activities in the United States.

They also decided to present a draft resolution to the National Assembly recommending that moves be taken by the government in connection with political dissidents and other matters. The three draft resolutions are to be presented to the National Assembly before it adjourns next Wednesday.

## Free Trade Zone In Effect Today For EEC, EFTA

BRUSSELS, June 30 (IHT).—Sixteen West European countries will join in a free trade area for industrial goods that comes into effect tomorrow.

The trade zone, with a total population of 300 million, results from joint efforts by the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Virtually all remaining customs tariffs on trade in industrial products among their member states will be abolished.

The two trading groups have been dismantling industrial customs tariffs for the last five years under agreements between the EEC and the individual EFTA nations. The maturity date for this tariff elimination was fixed for July 1, 1977.

Also on this date, the three ...ost recent EEC members, Brit...in, Ireland and Denmark, become ...ull participants into the EEC's customs union by completing abolition of industrial customs levies between them and the six others. They joined the community on Jan. 1, 1973. Starting tomorrow no customs tariffs will exist for industrial products in the nine-member union.

Tariffs which have been lowered on a few "sensitive" products in the EEC-EFTA area, such as certain paper and metal products, especially steel, will not be abolished until Jan. 1, 1980, and Jan. 1, 1984, respectively.

## U.S. Will Allow Uranium to Be Shipped to India

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission said yesterday that it had approved the export of 27,000 pounds of uranium to fuel India's Tarapur atomic power station.

But the NRC emphasized that further U.S. shipments of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur plant would be cut off if India explodes any more nuclear devices.

The United States has shipped nuclear fuel to Tarapur before, but the shipments were challenged March 2, 1976, by three citizens' groups—the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club and the Union of Concerned Scientists.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974, partly with the aid of "heavy water" provided by the United States for other purposes.

The citizens' groups argued that India could not be trusted to use uranium fuel shipments only for peaceful purposes.

## Newton Free on Bail; Canada Sets Hearing

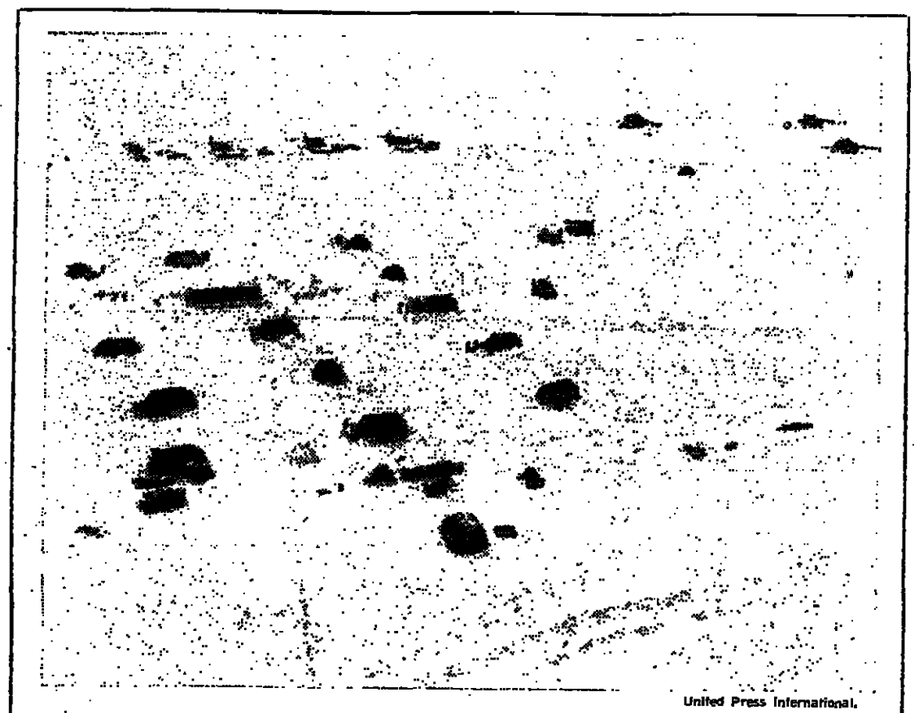
BRAMPTON, Ontario, June 30 (AP).—Huey Newton, co-founder of the Black Panthers, was released yesterday on $1,000 bail pending completion of an immigration hearing on whether he can be admitted to the country for a planned 10-day stay. A hearing on the case has been adjourned until July 4.

Newton had been held in Brampton Jail since his arrival from Cuba on Saturday, when officials barred him from entering the country on grounds of moral turpitude. Newton, who says he wants to enter Canada to talk with lawyers before facing a California murder charge, spent 2 1/2 years as a fugitive in Cuba.

## Air Bags Ordered In U.S. 1985 Cars

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Transportation Secretary Brock Adams today ordered all autos manufactured beginning in model year 1985 to be equipped with air bags or another form of automatic crash protection.

Mr. Adams cited a Transportation Department study that found that passive safety restraints could save up to 9,000 lives a year.



United Press International.

**LOOKING IN FROM THE COLD**—A Canadian armed forces photo of the Soviet scientific station set up on ice island NP22 of the Northwest Arctic Islands.

*Psychological Profile Called Basis*

## Ex-Chaplain Testifies on Way Pvt. Slovik Was Picked to Die

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT).—A former Army chaplain testified yesterday that Pvt. Eddie Slovik, the only U.S. soldier to be executed for desertion in this century, had come from a group of six deserters being considered for execution, and that Pvt. Slovik was chosen on the basis of his psychological profile.

Rabbi David Eichhorn, 71, of Satellite Beach, Fla., a chaplain with the Seventh Army in France in 1945, told the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records at a hearing in the Pentagon yesterday that a Jewish soldier had been chosen to die, but that after psychological examinations, the general staff ordered that Pvt. Slovik be executed instead.

The execution was ordered by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower on the advice of the general staff, Rabbi Eichhorn said, after a rash of desertions at the Battle of the Bulge.

The board is considering whether to grant Pvt. Slovik's widow, Antoinette, payment of her husband's National Service Life Insurance policy. Mrs. Slovik, an epileptic and cripple, appeared before the board on June 15. She is asking for about $70,000, the value of the policy plus interest since the execution. She also wants Pvt. Slovik's body moved from its unmarked, criminal's grave in France.

Rabbi Eichhorn telephoned Mrs. Slovik's lawyer, Bernard Edelson of Media, Penn., the day after the hearing and offered to testify. Rabbi Eichhorn says that he has never publicly discussed the incident until now.

"On Jan. 19 or 20," Rabbi Eichhorn told the board, recalling the 1945 incident, "I was assigned to comfort a Jewish soldier who I was told had been ordered to be shot. I was to spend his last hours with him, and be present at his execution."

Rabbi Eichhorn said he never met the man. When he got to the rear, he was informed by the Seventh Army chaplain or by an officer—he said that he did not remember which—that the execution of the Jewish soldier had been canceled and that another soldier was to die instead.

**10 Days later**

Rabbi Eichhorn said he never met Pvt. Slovik. The soldier was shot 10 days later, on Jan. 31, at Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines.

Rabbi Eichhorn portrayed Gen. Eisenhower as reluctant to order the execution, but persuaded by the general staff. It was Gen. Eisenhower, according to Rabbi Eichhorn, who decided on the psychological examinations of the six.

Rabbi Eichhorn said that he did not know how the six were chosen, although all had records as two-time deserters. After an execution was deemed necessary as a warning to others, Rabbi Eichhorn said, "They combed the military prisons."

Pvt. Slovik's case gained wide attention in 1954, when William Bradford Huie wrote a book about it. Pvt. Slovik grew up in poverty in Detroit and served time in reform school before he was drafted. He admitted to a deep, perhaps debilitating fear of battle.

## States Trapping Ticket Dodgers

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT).—Soon there may be no place to hide. As of this week, a New York driver who ignores an out-of-state speeding ticket risks losing his New York driving license.

New York, seven other states and the District of Columbia have signed an agreement to catch one another's traffic-violation evaders.

The other states are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana. Quebec is expected to join the agreement within the month and the other 42 U.S. states are expected to join within a year.

*Bill Headed for Conference*

## Senate Approves U.S. Funds For Abortion in Limited Cases

WASHINGTON, June 30 (IHT).—The Senate voted 56 to 39 last night to allow federally financed abortions for poor women when the life of the mother is in danger, when a doctor says it is "medically necessary" or in cases of rape or incest.

The vote, which puts the Senate and House in conflict on the abortion question, came after the Supreme Court returned to a lower court the case challenging a restriction on abortion funding that Congress approved in 1976 (IHT, June 30).

A New York federal court judge had stayed the restriction, saying it was an unconstitutional infringement on the rights of poor women. The high court said the judge should review his ruling in light of a decision last week that states have discretion in deciding whether to pay for Medicaid abortions.

The new Senate conditions were written into a $60.7-million appropriations bill for the Labor Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The full bill was passed 71 to 18.

The abortion funding vote was on an amendment by Sen. Edward Brooke, R.-Mass., to replace a set of restrictions drafted by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Earlier, the Senate voted 56 to 42 against a proposal by Rep. Bob Packwood, R.-Ore., that would have deleted all restrictions on abortions.

The committee had agreed that abortions should be paid for when a woman's life was at stake, in cases of rape, incest, ectopic pregnancy, kidney disease, multiple sclerosis or where a fetus was likely to suffer deformity or debilitation because of disease.

Rep. Brooke maintained that his amendment would cover serious ailments that the committee's language failed to include.

The vote on Rep. Brooke's amendment places the Senate in conflict with the House on the abortion issue for the second straight year.

Under the version of the bill passed earlier this month by the House, no federal money could be spent for abortions in any circumstances. Under the provision voted last year and dealt with by the court yesterday, an exception was written in for cases where a mother's life is endangered by pregnancy.

The differences between the two versions set up a conference situation, as happened last year when the House also voted an absolute ban and the Senate voted no ban at all.

## *Beaverbrook, Owner of 3 U.K. Dailies, Is Sold*

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd., the owners of three of Britain's national newspapers, was bought today for £13.7 million ($23.29 million) by Trafalgar House Investments Ltd., a property conglomerate.

Victor Matthews, managing director of Trafalgar House, said that the Beaverbrook newspapers, The Daily Express, The Sunday Express and The Evening Standard, would continue to publish under the new owners.

Trafalgar House, which also owns Cunard Shipping Lines, was one of a number of companies that had expressed interest in buying the Beaverbrook papers. Among the others were the owners of the rival Daily Mail, Associated Newspapers Ltd. Mr. Matthews said that he would become the new Beaverbrook chairman and managing editor.

The group's leading newspaper, The Daily Express, has slipped from its position in the late 1930s and 1940s as Britain's best-selling daily paper to its current spot as the third biggest daily paper. Profits also have declined and The Evening Standard is reported to be in serious financial trouble.

## Waldheim to Visit Russia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 30 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will visit the Soviet Union Sept. 5-8, an official spokesman said today.

adler
JEWELLERS
Geneva
Passage Malbuisson & Galerie Centrale
Athens
13, Voukouresiou
Istanbul
Hilton Hotel

Challenges President to Push Drive at Talks

## *Ford Prods Carter on Rights at Belgrade*

By Kenneth Reich

RANCHO MIRAGE, Calif., June 30.—Former President Gerald Ford challenged the Carter administration yesterday to "insist" on full discussions on compliance with the Helsinki agreements in the forthcoming Belgrade talks or face losing credibility in its human-rights campaign.

In an interview on the eve of leaving his winter quarters here near Palm Springs for his summer home at Vail, Colo., Mr. Ford expressed fear that President Carter's human-rights efforts would jeopardize the arms control talks now proceeding at a slow pace with the Soviet Union.

Nonetheless, he declared, despite the Soviet Union's desire to avoid a detailed discussion on compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Agreement on European Security and Cooperation, the administration must see that such discussion takes place.

"It's the obligation of this country to insist that at Belgrade in the agenda there be a bona fide look at compliance in the last two years to the terms," Mr. Ford declared.

**Adverse Effect**

"And if the administration doesn't insist on that in the agenda, it will adversely affect the credibility of their whole program of human rights."

Mr. Ford added that with the second round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks lagging, this "does, to some extent, put the administration on the spot."

"But they initiated this [human rights] program and it doesn't put them in a very good light with the rest of the world if, in the first great opportunity to use a tool of meaningful potency [the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accord], just because the Soviet Union is disagreeable, they back off."

If they do, he reiterated, "I think it affects their whole credibility in this issue."

At present, preliminary Belgrade talks on an agenda for the formal conference to review the Helsinki accords are stalemated, with the Soviet Union seeking to avert a full exchange on the human-rights compliance question and the United States pressing for a full exchange.

**Skeptical Analysis**

Mr. Ford gave a skeptical analysis of Mr. Carter's human-rights campaign.

"So far," Mr. Ford declared, "President Carter's human-rights campaign as it affects the Soviet Union has had two results:

"One, the facts show that the crackdown on dissidents in the Soviet Union has been tougher. There have been stronger words, tougher action by the Soviet officials against those who are dissidents in the Soviet Union.



UPI.

**Gerald Ford**

"No. 2, there has been a long delay in really getting meaningful negotiations going on the SALT-2. The latest word I have is that Secretary [of State Cyrus] Vance and Foreign Minister [Andrei] Gromyko won't meet until August or September and the SALT-1 agreement expires Oct. 3. That's the target date, not necessarily the deadline, but there must be some connection between the delay in negotiations on SALT-2 and the stand taken by President Carter on human rights.

**'Cooling Off'**

"No. 3, I read that at least from the point of view of the Russians there's a cooling off of their attitude on a number of issues. Whether you can say it's directly related to Carter's human-rights advocacy or not, it's hard to prove, but the facts are détente is not in as good shape today as it was nine months ago."

Mr. Ford remarked that "when I left office, we were within 95 per cent of achieving a SALT-2 agreement. We had some differences over limitations on Cruise missiles. We had some differences on the role of the Backfire, which is the Soviet high-performance aircraft. I believe that we could have negotiated a SALT-2 agreement without any doubt before Oct. 3, 1977."

But the former president declined to be directly critical of the human-rights campaign, saying, "It's a new tactic. You can't say whether it's going to work or going to fail. It's a new approach. I think it's premature, but I don't see any great dividends yet. And it's hard to say there's been any real catastrophe."

**Another Point**

Later he said, "I'd like to make one other point on this. If by any chance this new tactic results in a loss of momentum on SALT-2, that's pretty serious because a good SALT-2 agreement involves directly the lives of 250 million Soviet citizens and 216 million U.S. citizens, so that's 466 million people directly.

"Those are human rights, too, pretty serious human rights. So somehow we have to find a balance and I thought we had a good balance. President Carter's got a new approach. I certainly hope that it works."

Mr. Ford explained, in answer to a subsequent question, that he thinks he has a responsibility to be constructively critical of Mr. Carter when it is appropriate.

"I think that a person who was president, who was a candidate for the presidency and certainly someone who got within 1 percentage [point] of the votes cast has a responsibility to speak out constructively in those areas where the present President makes decisions and there is a difference of opinion," he said.

During the interview, Mr. Ford said he "would assume" that he would make up his mind whether to seek the presidency in 1980 "no later than sometime in 1978."

Mr. Ford also expressed the view that during the David Frost television interviews, former President Richard Nixon had "for all intents and purposes . . . admitted an impeachable offense. As a matter of fact, in the first Frost interview, he said he had impeached himself. That seems to me to be a concession that what he had done was under the Constitution an impeachment."

© Los Angeles Times.

## Age Limit Rejected For Foreign Service

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—A three-judge U.S. federal court ruled this week that U.S. Foreign Service officers cannot be forced to retire at the age of 60, when all other federal employees may work until age 70.

The court rejected U.S. State Department arguments that the earlier retirement age was needed to give young people advancement opportunities and to cope with the "unusual physical and psychological difficulties" of an overseas assignment.

## Nuclear Blast in Siberia

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (UPI). The Soviet Union set off an underground nuclear explosion yesterday in western Siberia recording a 6.2 Richter scale reading, the Uppsala Seismological Institute said.

## *Former Aide to Tongsun Park Is Said to Help U.S. Inquiries*

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A former principal aide to Korean lobbyist Tongsun Park has begun to give federal investigators a first-hand account of how Korean money was distributed among U.S. congressmen, knowledgeable sources said yesterday.

The former aide, Bong Yang Lee, was an executive of Mr. Park's now-dormant Pacific Development Corp. here. He reportedly is cooperating with both the Justice Department and the House of Representatives Ethics Committee in their investigations of congressional payoffs.

A former associate of Mr. Lee's said the 41-year-old executive was "sort of Park's congressional liaison man."

"He used to say he was taking 'presents' to Capitol Hill," the former associate said. "He was very tight-lipped about it."

Word of Mr. Lee's assistance in the Korean influence-buying probe came as Rep. John Flynt jr., D-Ga., chairman of the Ethics Committee, met with Attorney General Griffin Bell.

The two men are understood to have discussed ways that congressional investigators could gain access to data obtained by the Justice Department.

Mr. Bell has said that the need to maintain grand jury secrecy has prevented the department from fully cooperating with congressional inquiries.

Mr. Lee reportedly is being questioned about cash payments he allegedly gave members of Congress on behalf of Mr. Park.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Belgrade Lists Political Crimes

BELGRADE, June 30 (NYT).—Borba, the newspaper of Yugoslavia's Communist party, today reported that 1,772 Yugoslavs were denounced last year on political charges, of whom 1,131 were indicted.

Quoting the public prosecutor, the newspaper said that there were 26.7 per cent fewer persons denounced for political crimes last year than in 1975, and that political crimes last year comprised only 0.73 percent of all crimes.

The current number of political prisoners in Yugoslav jails was not disclosed, but the last official report early this year put the number at more than 500. The greatest number of convicted offenders were found guilty of "hostile propaganda"—verbal or written criticism of the government.

## 2 U.S. Rights Figures Ousted by Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, June 30 (Reuters).—Two U.S. campaigners for human rights in the Ukraine were expelled from Yugoslavia Tuesday, two weeks after the opening of preliminary talks on the Belgrade conference on European security, the U.S. Embassy said yesterday.

An embassy spokesman named the two men as Andrew Fedinsky and Adam Misztal, members of a Washington-based organization, the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee. He said they were put on a flight to Vienna.

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*White Liberals Report Backlash*

# S. Africans Resent U.S. Demands

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, June 30 (WP).—Growing U.S. government pressure for radical changes in South Africa's racial policies is creating a rightist white backlash that is complicating the very reform process it is attempting to stimulate, according to Afrikaner liberals.

The groundswell reaction has become so strong that even the Afrikaner verligte (enlightened) wing of the ruling National party is being forced rightward to take up white South Africa's defense against U.S. demands for black majority rule.

The backlash comes at a delicate time in National party politics. The party's verligte wing is attempting to convince the majority verkrampte (arch-conservative) faction to abandon the policy of apartheid, or strict racial segregation and to accept the establishment of a confederation in which all races would share in decision-making at the national level.

"The strategy of the United States can be counterproductive," warned Cas de Villiers, director of the Foreign Affairs Association, an organization of the verligte wing of the government. "If America really wants change it should heed to a delicate balance between the carrot and stick."

**Hard Pressed**

So far, he indicated, it has been all stick, and neither the United States nor any other country has given South Africa any public credit for even the few changes that have been introduced. Because of this, the verligtes of the ruling party are hard pressed to show any dividends for their proposed policies.

A similar warning, couched in slightly more diplomatic language, came from Sports and Education Minister Piet Koornhof, who is presently leading the Afrikaner liberal drive to scrap apartheid and establish an ethnically based confederation in South Africa.

In an interview in Cape Town last week, the minister pointed to his own experience in sports where his efforts to integrate matches and teams had resulted so far only in the increased isolation of South Africa from international competition.

While the few steps Mr. Koornhof has managed to take in desegregating sports here seem insignificant abroad, they are still much criticized and opposed by conservative Afrikaners who see such concessions as the "beginning of the end" of apartheid. Mr. Koornhof is thus in a delicate position at home, with practically no international results to show for his efforts.

Signs of the white backlash against the United States and any further "concessions" are becoming increasingly apparent in the media and elsewhere. An article in the liberal Afrikaans-language newspaper Die Vaderland last week said there was a growing feeling among Afrikaner whites of "halt now"—since concessions were getting South Africa nowhere.

**Questions ...ised**

"Why should parks, theaters and everything else be shared if ultimately we are not gaining anything for doing this," the newspaper quoted whites as arguing and asking of the liberals: "Are they achieving much?"

The English-language morning newspaper, the Citizen, has just finished a 10-part series entitled "Secret U.S. War Against SA [South Africa]" in which Aida Parker alleges that the "liberal international wing" of the State Department and the CIA are waging a well-financed campaign to overthrow white rule here.

"The war now being waged is to ensure that the end of white rule, and the substitution of black majority rule, is achieved as speedily as possible—and that when the blacks take over, the U.S. will have a special and friendly relationship with them, whether they are pro or anti-Marxist" Mrs. Parker wrote.

The Citizen is not as widely read as the liberal English-language morning newspaper, the Rand Daily Mail, but the theme of Mrs. Parker's article has obviously hit raw white nerves and is being repeated in liberal quarters as well.

For instance, the verligte editor of the Afrikaans-language Die Transvaler, Willem de Klerk, who has just returned from a three-week tour of the United States, wrote last week that white South Africa had to take a firm stand against U.S. pressure for black majority rule and a total open society.

**Unqualified 'No'**

"It should be evident that we must answer with an unqualified 'no' to the demands... of the Americans as regards our political development," said Mr. de Klerk. "Our premises differ radically, for they [the U.S. ones] draw a line through our non-negotiable political principles of self-determination and plural political development based on [color] identity."

The white backlash against U.S. pressure is taking a variety of other forms. For instance, the U.S. Information Service office in Johannesburg has got a few "hate calls" as a result of the Citizen series, and Monday anti-American slogans appeared for the first time along the highway to the airport.

Although there is no hard evidence, there is a feeling among some outside observers here that the anti-American campaign may have the quiet backing of verkrampte elements in the government who are now digging in their heels against any further changes in South Africa's racial policies.

In any case, Afrikaner liberals feel the Carter administration has blundered badly in its campaign to accelerate change inside white South Africa by its public demands for majority rule and one man, one vote.

"Vice-President Mondale followed the wrong strategy by beginning with what we regard as the "non-negotiables" Mr. de Villiers said of Mr. Mondale's meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster in Vienna last month.

"It would have been better if the Mondale-Vorster meeting had not taken place. It was counterproductive to bringing about change here," he said.



United Press International.

**WORKING IN THE DARK—The scene above may appear incomprehensible or even comprehensible and morbid, but it is very staid and very simple: Amateur photographers retouching—under a very large black cloth—self-portraits they just shot and processed at the Documenta exhibition in Kassel, West Germany.**

# *Iraq Said to Seek Saudi Move Before Barring Oil-Price Rise*

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters).—Iraq's oil minister was quoted today as saying his country would join nine other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in forgoing a 5-per-cent price rise tomorrow—but was waiting for Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to increase their prices to the level of the nine.

Oil Minister Tayeb Abdel-Karim was quoted in an interview with the Wall Street Journal as saying: "We think that Saudi Arabia should join us in one unanimous announcement that they are raising prices by 5 per cent while we are canceling our 5-per-cent increase."

Last December, 11 OPEC members raised prices by 10 per cent.

## Argentine Quintuplets

BUENOS AIRES, June 30 (Reuters).—A 33-year-old woman gave birth to quintuplets—all boys—here and hospital sources said yesterday they were all well.

effective Jan. 1 of this year, but Saudi Arabia and the Emirates raised prices by only 5 per cent. The 11 members had been scheduled to impose an added 5-percent increase tomorrow, but, yesterday, nine OPEC members said they would not put the planned price rise into effect. Iraq and Libya did not join in the agreement.

Mr. Karim was quoted by the Wall Street Journal as saying: "The Saudis want us to announce our cancellation first before they announce their price increase. This we refuse to do."

**Promise Is Cited**

But he added that Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC producer, had promised to bring its prices into line with the other members of the oil cartel. The newspaper quoted him as saying that both sides have been negotiating on the question of announcing oil-price policies.

"We have been talking back and forth by telephone for days without getting anywhere," Mr. Karim was quoted as saying.

## Obituaries

# Magda Lupescu; Called Pow Behind Romanian Thron

LISBON, June 30 (AP).—Magda Lupescu, 81, the red-haired beauty who married former King Carol of Romania in 1947 after 22 years as his companion, died yesterday at her home in Estoril, sources close to the family reported. Carol died in 1953.

Magda Lupescu, as she was known throughout the world, said that her given name was Elena and that Magda was the product of a French newspaperman's mistake. Her red, wavy hair was her most familiar characteristic.

Magda Lupescu was born in Iassy, Romania. Her father was an emigré German Jew named Wolff, who gave his name the Romanian equivalent, Lupescu. He was variously described as a druggist, money lender and junk dealer.

The former wife of a Romanian Army officer, Mrs. Lupescu captivated Crown Prince Carol from their first meeting. In 1925, he abandoned his wife, Princess Helen of Greece, and his rights to the throne and took Mrs. Lupescu to the French Riviera to live.

**Return to Throne**

At the death of King Ferdinand in 1927, the young son of Carol and Queen Helen, Prince Michael, became king. But after two years of political turbulence, the government asked Carol to return and he became king.

For the next 11 years Mrs. Lupescu was known as the power behind the throne. Carol's coup d'etat in 1937, when he proclaimed himself dictator, was reported to have been her idea. But her arrogance and unpopularity worked against the king, and in 1940 the government forced him to abdicate, charging that he was leaning toward Nazi Germany.

Carol and Mrs. Lupescu were driven from Spain, Portugal and



Magda Lupescu

. . . in

Cuba and settled in Mexic couple went to Brazil in 19 was married there in 1947 doctors told Carol that Mi pescu was dying of leu After the ceremony she wei a coma, but recovered in weeks.

The couple moved on t tugal and settled in Estor resort near Lisbon. Nei were Don Juan de Borbo pretender to the Spanish and father of King Juan and former King Umbe Italy. They had no ch Carol's son, ex-King Mich a businessman in Switzerla

## Oun Sananikone

PARIS, June 30. (AP) Sananikone, 70, former pr of the Laotian National As and member of the c movement against the I died Monday at his su Paris home.

Mr. Oun, a member of the richest families in La a former newspaper edito an ally of Prince Souphanc but split with him wh prince brought the North namese into Laos. He re in Laos after the end of th nam war, but fled to Th several months ago and ca France because of his healt

In 1968, he said of his g tion: "We spend our trying to bring about the tion that turns us into re in our old age."

## Zaire Shipping Copper Via Tanzania Railroad

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 30 (Reuters).—Zaire has begun sending its copper exports to the outside world via Tanzania instead of South Africa, transport sources said here this week.

They said copper mined in Zaire's Shaba Province was increasingly being shipped through Zambia to Dar es Salaam on the Chinese-built Tazara railroad instead of to South Africa via Zambia and Rhodesia.


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Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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| Controller Merchant Banking | F.F.125,000+ | An expanding Int'l Merchant Bank in Paris. | Paris | Over 30 yrs.; recognized acctg. qual.; sound knowl. of computerized acctg.; fluent Eng., Fr. | Ref. 8,621-YT, I.C.A., 3 Rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris. | I.H. 23-6 |
| Controller Holland | Commensurate importance of this position | Leading Int'l co. in electronic-mechanical field. | Central Holland | 35-40 yrs.; impec. financial credentials & famil. with EDP; rel. fin. exp.; fluent Dutch, Eng. | Ref.: NE 10-6-77, William Greenway, Partner, 7 Sq. Frère Orban, B-1040 Brussels. | I.H. 23-6 |
| Chief Executive | £20,000+ | Well established Int'l U.K. group. | West Africa | Proven large project or general mngt. exp. | Ref. AN503, I.A.L., Calder House, 1 Dover Street, London W1X 3PJ, tel.: 01-629 6867/8. | Finar Tim 23-6 |
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| Group Controller | F.F. 250.000 | French Int'l group. | Paris | 2 yrs. exp. with Anglo-American auditors & min. 5 yrs. exp. as controller; French, English. | Ref. 27H175, C.P.A., 30 Rue de Mogador, 75009 Paris. | I.H. 28-6 |
| Int'l Portfolio Manager | | Mannin Trustee Co. Ltd., a Manx Private bank. | Isle of Man | 25-35 yrs.; exp. in the field of int'l investment. | Managing Director, Mannin Trustee Co. Ltd., Lorne House, Douglas, Isle of Man. | I.H. 28-6 |
| Int'l Credit Manager | Attractive compensation & benefits | The Northern Trust Company. | Chicago | Min. 5 yrs. exp. in analyzing foreign financial statements; Eng., Span. & exp. Lat. Amer. credits. | R. Gordon Smith, The Northern Trust Co., 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60675. | Wall S Jour 28-6 |

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*Although Free to All*

# Soviet Medicine Best When Patient Can Pay

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, June 30 (NYT).—A middle-aged woman from a country town about 100 miles from Moscow was admitted several months ago to the finest cardiac institute in the Soviet Union. She suffered from heart problems that gave her little hope of survival without radical surgery, so in an eight-hour operation, one of the country's most skilled heart surgeons implanted an artificial valve.

The prognosis now is guarded, but she is recovering well. And although the cost to the state of the valve and the procedure was 11,000 rubles ($14,750), she paid nothing.

Not long before, a pregnant young woman entered a maternity hospital in Leningrad. Although her pelvis was too narrow for a normal delivery, and her chart called for a cesarean section, the lone, harassed nurse responsible for the entire floor had no time to read charts. The woman's labor went on and on. Now and then the nurse came to check the fetal heartbeat. The labor continued, and finally the fetal heartbeat disappeared. The baby had died.

The two cases, described by the patients' friends and relatives, reflect the immense diversity and inconsistency of the Soviet Union's fully socialized system of medical care. As pieced together from Soviet doctors and patients and from Western physicians and scientists who have worked here, a picture emerges of a system capable of the wildest extremes. Within it, pioneering heart research is done, but a young man is transfused with incompatible blood until he nearly dies. Artificial plastic lenses are implanted into eyes, but a Muscovite who breaks his glasses cannot get new ones for months.

**System's Failure**

In medicine, as in other areas of Soviet science, the system seems unable to give its research discoveries grassroots application. It has failed to make the best health care available to any but a small fraction of its population.

Free medical service is one of a cluster of economic rights guaranteed under the new Soviet constitution along with housing, education, jobs and other benefits that form the centerpiece of the Soviet definition of human rights. But despite the country's extensive network of hospitals, local clinics and neighborhood doctors who will even make free house calls, a Russian's access to good hospitals, knowledgeable specialists and required drugs is erratic and unpredictable.

Like comfortable housing, red meat, fresh fruit, new cars, attractive clothes, good books and other scarce commodities here, the attainment of superior medical care often depends on rank —which provides admittance to special clinics—or on what Russians call *blat*—a combination of personal connections, favors and cash payments that take the patient outside the formal system.

It is illegal in most instances for doctors to charge fees—"It is a violation of citizens' rights," said Dr. Leonard Rubanovich, deputy director of the Health Ministry's medical department—but it is a widespread practice that serves as a safety valve for the system's inefficiences. It rarely leads to prosecution.

**Payment Accepted**

Many pay just to have a choice, to gain some sense of control over the care they receive instead of accepting the bureaucracy's decisions. "In the hospital, patients try to choose their surgeon," a Soviet doctor explained. "They ask for the head surgeon of the department, they try to get a professor. My uncle paid 200 rubles to a professor for a gall bladder operation on my aunt."

Barter is also common. "At a low level of surgery," the doctor said, "we didn't ask, and as a rule we didn't receive money. We received cognac, wine."

Another physician, Dr. German Shapiro of Riga, described an arrangement with a meat-seller in the market. "There is no meat in the stores. So he comes to me for treatment, and my wife goes to him for meat." Up to three times a week, he explained, the meat was given without payment.

Dr. Shapiro discussed his experiences in an interview shortly before emigrating to Israel several months ago on the understanding that his name would not be used until after he left.

**Ribbons Lacking**

He said that even the right to buy certain goods was cherished and traded. He recalled once trying to buy typewriter ribbons in Riga. "For two months no ribbons," he said. "When I had lost all hope I told an 18-year-old saleslgirl who had said she had no ribbons, 'I am a physician and maybe sometime I can help you.'"

She reached under the counter, pulled out two ribbons and asked him to help her get a quick abortion, he said. Abortions are legal here up to 12 weeks, but she had a special problem. Her sister-in-law worked in her neighborhood hospital, and the saleslgirl did not want her to know she was pregnant. She had been trying for weeks to get the abortion elsewhere, and "she was almost too late," Dr. Shapiro said. "So I bought two ribbons and I called my friend in another hospital and he did it for 10 rubles." In some instances, payment is a last resort to avoid maltreatment.

"My father had a benign tumor of the prostate," Dr. Shapiro said. "One doctor told him it was cancer, a second told him it was too late to operate, a third said he must be castrated. I had to bring him from Riga to Moscow to find two or three doctors I could trust. I finally had to pay 150 rubles ($200) to a surgeon to perform the operation excellently."

Decent nursing care in hospitals is also sometimes for sale. "I sent my mother to the hospital with a bunch of one-ruble bills," said a Moscow woman. "After her operation there was bleeding. She wanted the sheets changed at least every two days. Without one ruble a day, she would have had new sheets only once a week. For the bed pan, you wait an *hour or pay 1.50 rubles.*"

**Bed of Excrement**

An American tourist who broke her hip recently, and didn't know she should bribe, spent "four days lying in her own excrement, grossly mistreated and abused," said a Western doctor who worked on the case.

Many Russians assume that a doctor who is paid will do his job better, and the government has even created a small chain of fee-charging clinics to satisfy the urge to pay. There is even a bitter little Russian saying, *lechitsya darom, darom lechitsya*, a play on words which translates roughly, "treatment for free is treatment in vain."

Doctors tend to disagree. "Paying gets you a choice of a surgeon," one physician explained, "but I don't think a surgeon will ever operate worse than he can. The difference is that if he is paid, he will see the patient 5 to 10 times afterwards and get the newest imported drugs."

## U.K. Survey Criticizes Discipline of Workers

LONDON, June 30 (UPI).—Top businessmen said this week that Britain's industry faced anarchy unless discipline improved among workers.

Nearly a third of the 172 managing directors replying to a survey in the magazine Business Administration said there would be a "complete breakdown" of law and order if nothing was done to improve the situation.

## Rules for EEC Pupils

LUXEMBOURG, June 30 (Reuters).—Children of EEC citizens working in other Common Market countries will have to be given classes in their mother tongue and culture under measures agreed to by community labor ministers here yesterday, EEC officials said.



Keystone.

**THE GOOD EARTH—Chinese peasants in Szechwan Province checking rice growth in well-tended fields. Each row is covered with veil to protect crop from climate.**

## 3-Nation Group In Africa Defunct As Funds Run Out

NAIROBI, June 30 (Reuters).—The East African Community, linking Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in a range of communications and economic services, is now defunct because no financial provision has been made for the fiscal year starting tomorrow, Kenya government officials said here today.

They said the Kenya government had instructed Kenyans working at the community's headquarters at Arusha, Tanzania, to return home.

Kenya's attorney general, Charles Njonjo, was quoted today in a Nairobi newspaper, the Daily Nation, as saying remaining community services within Kenya will soon be incorporated into the Kenya civil service.

Hostility between Kenya and Tanzania has been blamed for some of the troubles of the community, observers here said. Early this year, East African Airways, jointly owned by the three states, collapsed through lack of funds, Tanzania then closed its land border with Kenya after accusing Kenya of bringing about the collapse of the airline.

**SEATO Fades Away**

BANGKOK, June 30 (Reuters).—The 23-year-old South-East Asia Treaty Organization, designed as the region's cold-war buffer against Communism, faded out of existence quietly today.

## San Francisco Water Users Find Conservation Is No Way to Save

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—San Franciscans were warned yesterday by city officials that, despite rationing, if they do not start using more water they are in for a hefty rate increase.

"It does seem like a sorry reward for extra conservation," said John Wentz, general manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, "but it is a financial fact of life."

Mr. Wentz said that the public has cut back its water use to the point that the water department is facing a severe revenue loss.

"When we sell less water, we have less money," Mr. Wentz said. "We have no alternative."

The Los Angeles Times reported earlier this week that water users in several San Francisco area water districts had been so enthusiastic in rationing that the districts were suffering cash flow problems and were beginning to relax restrictions to encourage more use.

San Francisco officials were quoted then as saying the city was "getting more conservation than we requested."

Mr. Wentz said yesterday that the city had counted on reducing consumption only 25 per cent. Consumption is down more than 40 per cent, he said.

He attributed the cutback to the fact that the "idea of conservation has caught attention . . . it has become sort of a game that people talk about at garden parties and cocktail parties."

Kenneth Boyd of the water department emphasized that the city is "not about to abandon rationing." He said it is essential that rationing be maintained, but he urged consumers to hold their reductions to 25 per cent.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

## Swiss Will Delay Move to Join UN

BERN, June 30 (AP).—Neutral Switzerland is putting off a formal bid to join the United Nations because most Swiss are skeptical or indifferent about membership, the federal government said today.

In a 172-page report, the government stressed that it favored entering the world body to give the country a say in "principal decisions affecting the entire UN system."

It noted that Switzerland was the "only country in the world voluntarily remaining outside the UN," but pointed out that under the Swiss system of direct democracy, membership would require approval by popular referendum.

*Response to Quebec*

# Canada Planning Big Festival To Celebrate National Holiday

By Michael Lavoie

OTTAWA, June 30 (WP).—Workmen are busy building some of the newest weaponry in the Canadian government's propaganda war against Quebec independence: A 12-foot beaver, a truck-sized blue whale with two igloos on its back, a 30-foot plastic lobster and a fake birthday cake made of styrofoam, satin and wire.

These objects are part of a $4-million spectacle being held in Ottawa and across Canada July 1 by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government in what is being called the "Battle of the Bands" against the separatist Quebec government of Premier René Levesque.

July 1 is Canada's national holiday, the 110th anniversary of confederation. The Trudeau government is trying to outdo Mr. Levesque's government which declared June 24 a national holiday in Quebec and held a festival across the French-speaking province.

Tomorrow a 145-foot maple leaf flag costing $5,000 will be hauled up the face of the Peace Tower at the Parliament buildings here. Citizens are supposed to respond enthusiastically to show Quebec separatists that Canada is a unified country.

**National Unity Pushed**

Federal authorities say they blundered last year in canceling Canada Day celebrations to save money. They deny that the July 1 spectacle, the biggest national day celebration since centennial year in 1967, is a direct response to Mr. Levesque's campaign to make Quebec independent. But the organizers, including Mr. Trudeau, say that the celebrations are needed to help re-establish some sense of national unity.

"We are going to show that we really love Canada," Secretary of State John Roberts said. "We are going to be wearing our hearts on our sleeves."

Last week, thousands in Quebec celebrated their own traditional holiday—the feast day of St. John the Baptist (St. Jean Baptiste), the patron saint of French Canada. That day has been celebrated in Quebec for 143 years, and this year Mr. Levesque officially declared it a national holiday.

About 60,000 Quebec residents, including Mr. Levesque, attended a concert by French Canadian artists at the Olympic Stadium in Montreal. The night before, Mr. Levesque began the celebrations by lighting a fire on the Plains of Abraham in Quebec City, the site of the battle in 1759 in which New France fell to the British.

Mr. Trudeau meanwhile was in Quebec attending a shrimp festival on the Gaspé peninsula. It was the first time Mr. Trudeau had officially visited the province on St. Jean Baptiste Day since 1968, when he attended a parade in Montreal that was disrupted by separatist protests.

The Trudeau government has given French Canadians a big part in the Canada Day celebrations. Many Quebec performers have been included in a three-hour grandstand show which the state-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will televise live to all parts of the country.

The oversized beavers and lobsters are part of parade floats depicting various regions and provinces. Quebec's float will include a huge snowman on a truck decorated with the fleur-de-lis, Quebec's symbol.

The federal government is also helping to organize local celebrations. A small town in British Columbia has decided to hold a "Las Vegas night" where, presumably, there will be gambling. The townsfolk are also going to sign a petition that night urging Mr. Levesque to stop his independence campaign.

## Bhutto Gets Day To Weigh Vote

ISLAMABAD, June 30 (Reuters).—Government and opposition negotiators met today and will meet again tomorrow, under a threat of renewed anti-government demonstrations, to study a formula for holding a new general election in October.

The opposition Pakistan National Alliance postponed until tomorrow a meeting at which it is expected to call for new agitation if no agreement is reached.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto asked for an extra day to study the proposals for holding an election Oct. 7 under the supervision of the army and judiciary.

## Philippines Releases 500 More Prisoners

MANILA, June 30 (UPI).—The government has ordered the release of 500 more martial-law detainees, bringing to 1,000 the number of prisoners freed from military custody this week.

On Sunday, President Ferdinand Marcos ordered the release of 500 prisoners. As of June 3, Mr. Marcos said, 4,764 persons were under martial law detention.


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Friday, July 1st, 1977 *

# When Free Trade Hurts

International trade benefits the United States and its trading partners. Free trade, unfettered by tariffs or quotas or other interventions, allows each country to specialize in goods it produces most cheaply, thereby increasing the income of all. That's what the textbooks say and, for the most part, they are right.

But what is the United States to do when its open trade policy promises to destroy the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of Americans? That question has become particularly acute because many of the jobs now threatened by imports are held by the working poor in the shoe, garment and other light manufacturing industries. These are the workers least able to bear long periods of unemployment or to fend for themselves in the job market. Moreover, their employers are frequently the largest businesses in small towns, leaving entire communities vulnerable to destruction by imported goods.

* * *

What comfort do free traders have to offer these victims of imports? The Trade Act of 1974 provides "adjustment assistance"—combining higher and longer-lasting unemployment benefits to workers and subsidized loans for conversion and modernization to businesses. But the scale of this aid has been so modest—and its distribution so encumbered by red tape—that labor has rightly dubbed it "burial insurance." The unions propose instead to save jobs by limiting imports.

The Carter administration has done precisely that by negotiating temporary ceilings on the importation of shoes from Taiwan and South Korea. The administration is also considering a freeze on the 30-per-cent share held by imported textiles and clothing in the U.S. market under existing agreements.

The sad fact is that free-trade advocates have no realistic and ready alternatives to propose. So they must reluctantly recognize some value in these "orderly marketing agreements"—at least where they serve to protect relatively low-paid and low-skilled workers for whom no new trades can easily be found. And politically they relieve the pressure for harsher measures of trade protection, such as permanent and indiscriminate tariffs or quotas, which would raise profits and wages in domestic industries that are perfectly able to take care of themselves.

It ought to be recognized, however, that both the political and economic costs of such marketing agreements will be considerable. The industries that are most vulnerable to imports—shoes and clothing—will need even more protection in the future, not less. Permanent protection would simultaneously deprive U.S. consumers of less expensive goods and the poorer nations of the opportunity to grow through trade with the rich. And eventually it will be difficult to offer unending protection to the neediest industries while denying it to the giant steel and automobile companies.

* * *

Administration economists are just beginning to think seriously about a more realistic program of trade adjustment assistance. They propose, to begin with, an experiment in the shoe industry, combining substantial unemployment benefits and offers of public employment with measures designed to wean communities from dependence on dying industries. These measures will include large guaranteed loans to pay for more efficient equipment in existing plants and tax incentives to attract new kinds of industry to troubled regions.

But the federal government has a poor record of providing useful public jobs and administering business-loan programs. This record of disappointment counsels caution and careful planning. But it cannot justify resignation to protectionism on the one hand, or the abandonment of workers and communities to the harsh discipline of the free market, on the other. Adjustment assistance represents the best hope of making free trade work. It is worth a heroic effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# The Intelligence Iceberg

Should the Pentagon continue to run the National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office? Or should it yield up these multibillion-dollar intelligence-collection agencies (communications and satellites, respectively) to the director of Central Intelligence? We are dealing here with something more than the usual epic bureaucratic struggle for territory. The real issue is whether, for the first time since the intelligence community was organized in 1947, the President will actually control the whole of it. Similarly, will the Senate Intelligence Committee, and any future House counterpart, actually oversee the whole of it? For without centralization, the President will remain poorly placed to prevent gross abuses of the sort whose disclosure led to the current review, and to get the kind of intelligence he needs to conduct national policy. And the Congress will be unable to conduct effective oversight.

Look at it this way: Currently the Pentagon, conditioned to scan the world for military threats, controls NSA and NRO. But are these agencies being assigned the right tasks, and only those tasks that are really necessary? And are their findings properly evaluated and used? Remember, we are talking about fully 80 per cent of the intelligence budget. Somebody, it seems to us, ought to be taking into account not only the theoretical military threat but also the political diversities—and realities—that help shape and define the military threat in practical terms. Somebody ought to be conveying to the government's intelligence chief (in this case, the director of Central Intelligence) the questions on the mind of the chief civilian policy-maker. And, frankly, we don't see who else but the President can perform this role as ultimate taskmaster of all branches of intelligence collection and analysis.

Pentagon opponents of consolidation suggest it will rob the President of dissent in the intelligence-estimating process. This is well worth worrying about but it is not a likely result of the step at hand. There are other ways, including sensible leadership and strict rules of procedure, for building protection of independent thinking and dissent into intelligence estimating.

Mr. Carter seems to understand the need to bring the intelligence community under 1) presidential control and 2) legislative oversight. He is working with the Senate Intelligence Committee to frame new legislative charters—statements of mission and authority—for the intelligence agencies. He chose, however, to take up the NSA/NRO question before dealing in public with the proposed charters. The result is that the public sees the tip of an iceberg whose general dimensions are still concealed, and the impression is spread that the President, rather than coming to grips with basic problems of accountability and effectiveness, is simply toying with the organizational boxes.

The remedy is obvious: Put the whole intelligence package—congressional oversight as well as executive-branch management and control—on the table, where it can be inspected and argued out in the round.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### U.S.-Israeli Relations

The apparently head-on collision of views between the United States and Israel should probably not be taken too seriously for the time being. The United States is not prepared to accept the claim of Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the West Bank is inalienably Israeli. Washington wants to have a look at Mr. Begin and size him up. Mr. Begin certainly wants to do the same with Mr. Carter. It is not impossible that they might find quite a lot of common ground. As a hardliner, Mr. Begin might more likely be able to make unpalatable decisions stick than the fractured and squabbling Labor leaders he has supplanted.

*—From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

### Rhodesia: Fight to the Death

David Owen, the British foreign secretary, will be visiting southern Africa around the end of next month and . . . it is seen in London as something like a final effort at a peaceful effort in Rhodesia before the fighting gets totally out of hand . . . The most obvious reason for diplomatic urgency in southern Africa is the escalation of the war in Rhodesia. It is no longer a matter of isolated incidents or a few raids from across the border. It is becoming a fight to the death. . . .

*—From the Financial Times (London).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 1, 1902

NEW YORK—The vagaries of New York weather have rarely been better exemplified than during the past two days. Saturday was extremely hot and oppressive until a thunderstorm in the afternoon brought some slight measure of relief. But, during the night, a thick fog swept over the city. It was as brief as yesterday's storm, less than half an hour, but several deaths were caused by it and much damage because of it.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1927

PARIS.—What is to be regarded as the most important object of Comdr. Byrd's current transatlantic flight is the solution of the problem of upper-air conditions as affecting the speed and safety of flying machines. It is the opinion of many aviation experts that, in long distance transit, flying above the fogs and mists, and even the clouds, offers a greater certitude than flying at lower levels, assuming you have the plane for it.




*'Siberian Summer Sport.'*

# Countering the 'Proxmire Factor'

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—It is difficult to understand the inattention on Capitol Hill a decade ago when a Defense Department laboratory issued a classic research paper, "Rectal Temperature of the Working Sled Dog."

Perhaps more urgent matters, such as war, the impending moon landing and the strife-ridden poverty program, prevented notice of this canine-aided extension of the frontiers of knowledge, wherein space-age telemetry was employed to collect the desired data. We do not know.

We can be certain, however, that the present-day appearance of a research paper so elegantly titled would set off a press-conference stampede that would strain the electrical system of the legislative branch. For, making fun of research, while not a major congressional pastime, is a secondary sport of such publicity value that no recent session has lacked a congressional clown poised for the opportunity—and a press corps eager to see it grabbed.

### Value of Laughter

The value of laughter, especially at the expense of scientific pomposity, is not to be denigrated. But the process has become a tawdry one, and the matter is well illustrated by the relationship between the press and Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., on the subject of alledgedly silly research.

Since March, 1975, when he initiated his monthly Golden Fleece Award for "the biggest waste of the taxpayers' money," Proxmire has led the congressional pack in identifying research titles that invite ridicule. Though the award is not confined to any particular class of government activity, research projects have predominated as the targets, making the Golden Fleece a sort of reverse Nobel Prize.

And the result has been an ample harvest of press clippings and broadcasts concerning, for example, government-supported studies of romantic love, the physical dimensions of airline stewardesses, the effects of alcohol on fish, the bodily motions involved in preparing breakast and why, as the senator put it, "inmates want to escape from jail."

Though these studies, at least as described by Proxmire, do indeed look foolish, the agencies that paid for them defend their value, pointing out, for instance, that the "love" study was really an inquiry aimed at a better understanding of the nation's booming divorce rate. But since Proxmire either heads or serves on committees that affect the budgetary fate of many of the agencies under attack, the defense has been minimal. However, the effects on the government's research bureaucracy have not.

The inhabitants of this bureaucracy are, on the whole, a timorous lot, ill prepared, by virtue of having concentrated on their scientific careers, for face-to-face fire fights with senior senators. Since the scientific community they serve is relatively small and widely dispersed, they lack a potent constituency to back them up, as, say, the aerospace industry regularly goes to bat for the Defense Department. So far, in fact, the worst backlash encountered by the senator has been a vote of censure by the faculty of the University of Wisconsin and a libel suit by an aggrieved researcher, a suit Proxmire won on grounds of congressional immunity.

Meanwhile, fear of Proxmire's assaults and possible budgetary punishment have slowly infected the research bureaucracy to the point where vulnerability to his ridicule is tacitly, but seriously, considered in processing applications for research support.

The National Science Foundation, an agency that often feels the senator's ridicule and fiscal wrath, has adopted a process of reviewing research project titles so that, as one senior official described it, "they will not be subject to misinterpretation."

The process was decreed by a House Appropriations Committee directive to make the titles understandable to laymen, but the "Proxmire factors" alone would have sufficed to make the NSF opt for caution. As H. Guyford Stever, director of the foundation from 1972 to 1976, sees it, "Proxmire had a subtle, nervous, indirect effect on our operations." Stever says the senator's caustic surveillance may also have had a beneficial effect by "keeping us on our toes," but he also points out it contributed to the persecution mentality that is often evident in the scientific community. "Outside of Washington," Stever says, "they seem to take Proxmire even more seriously than we do."

The unfortunate aspect of Proxmire vs. science is not that he exerts an influence on government research programs—after all, he was elected for that purpose.

Rather, it is that his bullying presence had been guided by an instinct for slapstick and publicity rather than a desire to correct some of the numerous ills that afflict the government's relations with research.

There is much that is wrong in that relationship: Research is often remote from stated national goals; the paperwork is increasingly onerous and irrational; a lot of social science research is intellectually soft, and the process of awarding research funds on a competitive basis is unwittingly enriching already rich universities while second-rank institutions are decaying. Lots of problems, but none of them is touched by playing for laughs.

But back to Proxmire and the press. On June 16, he announced that, rather than the usual Golden Fleece Award, he was bestowing an award of merit on three agencies for "wise, economical, effective and constructive use of the taxpayers' money."

A week later, the senator's staff aides reported that, as far as they knew, the award had received no press notice.

*Human Rights Issue*

# Double-Dip Moralism: Congress Takes Plunge

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—President Carter says it has been "surprising" to him that the Soviet Union has shown such an "adverse reaction . . . to our stand on human rights." He also finds it distressing that Congress has tied his hands by attaching so many restrictive amendments on foreign aid to countries with authoritarian regimes.

What he has not yet noted in his public comments is that these are linked phenomena, two sides of a resurgent nationalism that is infecting Washington as much as it is Moscow. Jingoism is climbing faster than the summer temperatures in the two capitals.

In its early, naive days, the Carter administration argued that there would be no "linkage" between human rights and other issues—notably strategic arms talks—on the Soviet-U.S. agenda.

### 'Linkage'

As it develops, there is "linkage" galore, not just in Moscow but in Washington as well. The President's foreign-policy initiatives, from SALT to Indochina to Cuba, are being tangled in the barbed wire of the issue he himself put at the center of U.S. foreign policy.

What he did not foresee—but should have—was that Congress was likely to take the human-rights issue and run away with it. Before there was Carter, there were members of Congress prodding the State Department to crack down on governments violating human rights; the original human-rights manifestos are found not in Carter speeches, but in the Congressional Record.

It doesn't depreciate anyone's motive to state as fact that human rights is a domestic political issue of limitless potency—a real flagwaver if there ever was one. If Jimmy Carter decided it was a good thing for him, then many members of Congress had to believe it would be even better for them.

Any distance the President was prepared to go on the issue, Congress predictably would go three steps farther—even if that meant marching over the cliff.

### Bans

And that is precisely what has been happening. The House and Senate, sometimes singly and sometimes jointly, have written into legislation a variety of bans and restrictions on the use of international aid funds for countries that do not meet U.S. standards for protection of civil liberties.

This is double-dip moralism, a sort of total immersion in ethnocentric pride. Not only does the United States declare who is worthy of receiving its own benefactions; it also says we will not dirty our hands in any international pool of funds for nations that do not meet our exacting principles.

Human-rights amendments have been attached to the foreign-aid bill mainly by conservatives like Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., who are plainly delighted to use the weapon Carter has placed in their hands against programs they never liked much anyway.

But the game is equally available and appealing to liberals. When Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., was trying to preserve language that gave the administration a degree of flexibility in handling the human-rights issue on international financed foreign aid, he was rebuked by two leading Senate liberals.

"There is no rationale that I can think of or that anybody has offered me that would militate for giving the administration what they claim—an flexibility to negotiate with these countries about their human rights situation," said Sen. James G. Abourezk, D-S.D.

### Selective

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., derided those who say, "We have a President who has made a lot of speeches about human rights." "Well," said Hatfield, "speeches are one thing, but action is another. I have observed [that] this same President has been very selective in his application of the doctrine of human rights."

What Carter is discovering is that a little bit of righteousness can be a dangerous thing. It can upset the Russians and excite the Congress, arousing in both a nationalistic pride that knows no limits.

There's a reason why previous presidents have been cautious about removing the cap from that particular bottle: It is very heady stuff.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*

# Theater of the Crowd

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—One of the civilizing elements in the life of great cities has been the place of casual encounter—the Roman piazza, the Paris café—where people talk and drink and in their mass provide each other's entertainment. If modern cities have an inhuman feeling, one reason may be that too few places in them invite pause or social mingling, all is busy, swift, isolated.

London has more than its share of sterile modernity, the office towers that disfigure the skyline. But one new building in London proves that contemporary architecture can be humane—can encourage people to relax and connect. That is the National Theater, on the south bank of the Thames.

Theaters are not usually made for strolling and reading and chatting. What sane New Yorker would arrange to meet a friend at a theater two hours before a performance? It is enough to survive the orangeade and the fumes and the cramped lobbies at intermissions.

But come to the National Theater here an hour or two before curtain, and the place is alive. In the ground-floor lobby and at half a dozen other levels—upper foyers, balconies, outdoor platforms overlooking the river—people are walking or sitting with a drink and a sandwich. There are bars and buffet counters here and there, and bookstalls where you can buy a book or a newspaper or the text of the play you are about to see. A restaurant upstairs stays open after the play.

About an hour before curtain the National Theater has what it calls foyer music. A small group performs in the downstairs lobby, a different one each evening. In the last month a wind octet has played Mozart and Beethoven, a brass quintet Gabrieli; there have been folk singers, a modern jazz trio, a pianola. It is all free, and you do not need a theater ticket to be there.

Angus Wilson, the English novelist and critic, has described the scene in the lobbies of the National as "a theater of the crowd." And of course that is no accident. The architect of the building, Sir Denys Lasdun, wanted it to be a place for conviviality. In a talk the other day he said:

"Architecture for me only makes sense as the promoter and communicator of human relations."

For the nonprofessional visitor to the National, the adjectives that springs to mind to describe it is, curiously, political: This is a democratic building.

It is a large structure, housing three separate theaters; but it entirely avoids the grandiosity of, say, the Kennedy Center in Washington. From across the river one sees not a box but a series of strong horizontal lines and dramatic towers.

The walls inside and out are rough concrete, with little decoration. The building does not have the formal elegance of a Lincoln Center. What it does have is classless dignity and sense of occasion. And along with severity there is intimacy, the great spaces outside the auditoriums broken up by stairs and levels so that the visitor finds his corner and never feels the claustrophobia of a large crowded room.

It is the policy of the theater management, as it was the hope of the architect, to make the National a place for the nonaffluent. Ticket prices are low, even by British standards: from $1.75 to a top just under $8. And the audiences do seem more varied in dress and age than in ordinary London theaters.

Putting on a substantial repertory at those prices, often plays with huge casts, inevitably raises money problems. It will cost nearly $12 million to run the National and its three theaters this year, and revenue from sales of tickets and drinks and the rest will cover only about half of that. The company relies on a large subsidy from the Arts Council, funded by the government, and a bit from the Greater London Council.

The National Theater has had a good deal of criticism since its new building opened last year. Some have called the company's director, Sir Peter Hall, extravagant. His first choice of plays was much criticized. Some of the new stage machinery is still not working. The company has had to make annoying economies, such as reducing the hours the building is open to the public.

### Trivial

To an outsider the criticism and the problems seem trivial. Here is a company of Paul Scofield and Sir John Gielgud and dozens of others who, Noel Coward said, "could act their way through the Albanian telephone directory." For an American, one comparison suffices: The National's brilliant classic production of Ben Jonson's "Volpone" against the travesty of an adaptation now playing in New York under the name "Sly Fox."

But Sir Denys's building is the reason for celebration. For 100 years Britain resisted proposals for a National Theater—a fact rightly seen by Shaw and others as a symbol of philistinism. Now it has a building to match the great tradition of English drama: provocative, soaring, accessible to all.

## Letters

### Oil to Rhodesia

I would like to correct an inaccuracy that appeared in an article by Jonathan Power (IHT, June 10), "Supplying Oil to Rhodesia via South Africa."

Mr. Power claims that a U.S. Treasury Department investigation "confirmed the essentials" of a charge that Mobil Oil Corp. "was responsible for oil passing through South Africa to Rhodesia."

In fact, the Treasury Department concluded that there was no evidence that U.S. law had been violated. It said there is no credible, authenticated evidence to contradict "the genuine possibility" that "the petroleum products found in Rhodesia all originated" with the South African government-owned corporation.

The Treasury Department also found that the data on Mobil South Africa production and sales disclosed no discrepancies to suggest that products were being diverted to Rhodesia. And its statement concluded that some of the documents produced by the Church of Christ—which made the charge against Mobil—"could conceivably be forgeries intended to . . . embarrass the oil companies."

I think you will agree that the findings of the U.S. Treasury Department differ greatly from the interpretation placed on them by Mr. Power. And I thank you for the opportunity to set the record straight.

HERBERT SCHMERTZ,
Vice-President,
Mobil Oil Corp.
New York.

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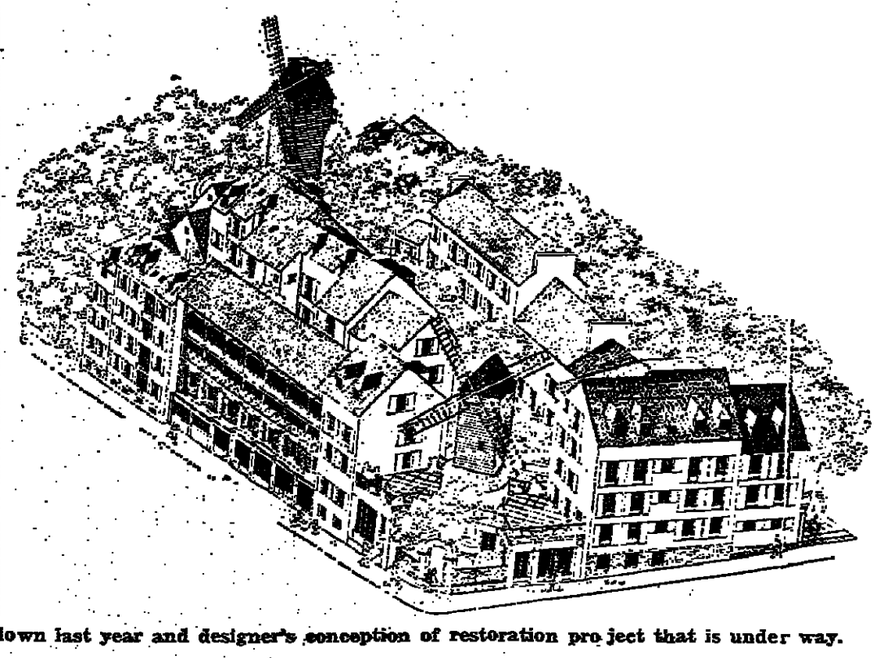
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هكذا من الأصل







Montmartre's Moulin de la Galette before it was torn down last year and designer's conception of restoration project that is under way.

# Reviving Soul of Toulouse-Lautrec's Montmartre

By Susan Smith

PARIS (IHT).—The bit of land between the Rue Lepic and the Avenue Junot was the site of Montmartre's venerable Moulin de la Galette dance hall, painted by Toulouse-Lautrec, Renoir, Picasso and many others, before it was torn down last year to make way for a new apartment project.

The dance hall was built in 1873 by Pierre-Auguste Debray, whose family had been Montmartre millers for centuries. Some 40 years earlier the Debray farm and mill had become a popular Sunday afternoon spot for drinking wine, eating fresh-baked *galettes* and dancing. The owner then, "Petit Père" Debray, installed the small mill known as Le Radet over his establishment and painted "Moulin de la Galette" on its side. His descendant put the mill over the entrance to the grounds and named the dance hall after it.

Le Radet was last seen over the entrance to the Théâtre du Tertre, which stood on the corner of the Rue Lepic and the Rue Girardon. It was dismantled when the building was torn down.

However, when the Moulin de la Galette project is finished, Le Radet will be returned to its corner, one of the new buildings will include a replica of the wood façade of the old dance hall and there will be a 300-seat theater as well as a small art gallery and a café-restaurant. The dilapidated Debray farm buildings, which don't rate historical classification, will be restored and turned into eight apartments. The three new buildings, which will contain 60 other apartments, will have wood shutters and roofs of big, flat old-fashioned tiles.

The man behind it all is developer Henri Morvan, who was involved in the development of 50 buildings in Neuilly and La Défense which he says "were a little dry. None of them had the charm of this."

The charms of the Moulin de la Galette project is probably due not so much to Morvan's aesthetic awakening, but to the militant residents of Montmartre who campaigned against a previous building project for the site.

"There was an attempt in 1972 to develop the site but the buildings proposed were too large and the residents of Montmartre started a war against it," Morvan says.

Their success was such that when Morvan asked architect Claude Girardet to undertake the design, Girardet felt some misgivings. "I confess my reaction at first was quasi-negative. It's an extra-sensitive project." But he adds, "Morvan gave me a blueprint and once we have a blueprint under our eyes, it's a drug. We can't let go."

Girardet had the advantage of knowing the area well. "I worked for [architect] Pierre Commun, whose office is in Montmartre, and during lunch I used to walk around the area. It's got the character of a village. It's got clochards and the very rich. People there still say 'We're going down to the city.' Of course, the bad galleries and the bad bistros have changed it to some extent. But Montmartre has a soul. You can't put up big buildings with terraces."

When he began working on the plans, he was inclined to choose buildings of a contemporary design "but on a human scale." However, plans had to be approved by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Sites Commission. It was during meetings with the commission, whose 40 members include architects and artists, that he was brought around to the idea of reconstitution.

"Once that was decided, I thought, why not do the façade as it was before. There was a big advantage in that—the façade [on the Rue Lepic] is very long and it would have been monotonous without the wood," Girardet says.

The commission approved the plans in March, 1976. The prefect of Paris signed the building permit last June and construction began two months ago. The project is to be completed by April, 1979. The apartments will cost between 7,000 to 14,000 francs per square meter.

There are still details to be decided. Girardet thinks the wood façade on the Rue Lepic will be multicolored and has an artist selecting the colors. The final choice will have to be approved by the Sites Commission.

The biggest problem, he says, was where to put the access to the parking lot. They finally decided that the entrance will be from the Avenue Junot and the drive will circle underground beneath the big Moulin Blute-Fin, which has been undisturbed since it was built, some books say, in 1295.

"There are 68 trees on the site now," Girardet says. "We'll have to cut down 10 but we'll put in others. When it's finished there will be 93 trees, some in tubs. We want fruit trees. Apple. Lilac. Montmartre used to be covered with lilac. We want lots of old-fashioned country plants. We want the area to remain natural."

Girardet also hopes they can revive some of that old Sunday afternoon atmosphere. "You know the tradition of making wine from Montmartre grapes. Well, we'd like to make Montmartre cider from Montmartre apples. We're going to have the big mill, the Blute-Fin, put back into working order. Make flour. Maybe we can have a *galette* festival."

## PARIS THEATER

# *Racine's 'Phèdre' in Classic Setting*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 30 (IHT).—The 300th anniversary of Racine's "Phèdre" was celebrated this week in a performance that was the crowning event of the Festival of Versailles.

The play was first acted on Jan. 1, 1677, in the Théâtre de l'Hôtel de Bourgogne, and a few days later it was performed before Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan.

The present revival has an incomparable setting—with the colonnade of the Grand Trianon, no additional decor is necessary to evoke the classic palace of antiquity in which it transpires.

Marcelle Tassencourt and Thierry Maulnier with their simple direction lend a primitive purity to the great author's last work for the professional stage. Afterward, Racine, coaxed by Madame de Maintenon, wrote two more plays—"Esther" and "Athalie"—but these were for private performance by the young ladies of the Saint-Cyr Academy.

The "Phèdre" of Racine differs from its Greek source in concentrating less on inexorable destiny than in depicting thwarted sexual desire. Phèdre, wife of Theseus, king of Athens, is obsessed by her secret love for her stepson, Hippolytus, Theseus's child by his first wife, the queen of the Amazons. It is her repressed erotic mania rather than blind fate that motivates the development of the tragedy and carries it to its climax. In its profound probing of its heroine's psychology, the Racine version has few equals in the history of drama.

At the Grand Trianon it is most impressive pictorially, the darkening gardens in the background and Theseus's arrival in the glow of torches illustrating its varied moods. Nita Klein appears a bit too youthful for the role of the libidinous stepmother and has not the command for such a challenging assignment, but the part carries her with its majestic sweep. Jean-Claude Drouot, one of the outstanding and most versatile French actors of his generation, is a handsome Hippolytus and renders his lines nobly. Maria Meriko is the cunning nurse, Michel Herbault is the implacable father and Jean Davy, long with the Comédie-Française, is the ancient tutor. All are in good voice and a battery of microphones amplifies their readings so no word is lost in the summer breezes.

Racine's play originally had a brief engagement. But it is encouraging to remember that while something like "The Mousetrap" runs for 25 years, Racine's tragedy has now run for 300.

* * *

Putting together a successful play was beyond the powers of such eminent novelists as Conrad, H. G. Wells, Aldous Huxley and Henry James, though James's plays are not as bad as their reputation. On the other hand, other novelists and beginners have turned the trick with a first try.

"Divorce à la Française" (at the Théâtre des Nouveautés) is the first work of Bernard Alazraki, a hairdresser who spent his nights writing a play. His comedy is certainly trivial stuff, but it is obvious that was what he set out to write—and now he has a hit.

A young married couple falling out of love advertise in the agony columns for replacements. The prospective new mates show up, but pair off with each other after considerable to-do and the wedded couple are reunited to live happily ever after. There is a definite skill in keeping such fooling on its toes for a full evening and this Alazraki has managed to do, aided by the brisk playing of Claude Rollet and Cerise as the couple, Catherine Menetrier and Patrick Guillemin as the matrimony seekers, and Jean-Pierre Moulin as a comic reject and Valentine Ducray as a pawn in the game.

## MUSIC IN ITALY

# *Spoleto Comes of Age Without Fuss*

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy, June 30.—Without any special fuss, the Festival of Two Worlds—with its new Charleston S.C., twin, now more double-worlded than ever—is celebrating its 20th anniversary.

Gian Carlo Menotti's dream, made flesh through endless amounts of sweat, anguish and hard-won money, is approaching its majority, and its future looks healthy. Every performance sells out in advance, there is the wide coverage in the press and on television, and the Italian government—less than generous in the past—has promised adequate support from now on.

Artistically, this may not be a vintage Spoleto year but, as usual, there is a rich assortment of cultural fare. So far, last night's opera premiere seems the most successful production of the 20th festival. The work in question was Menotti's own "Maria Golovin," a piece commissioned by the 1958 Brussels World's Fair and largely composed here in Spoleto, where that first production was also rehearsed.

For these Spoleto performances, Menotti was again his own director, and again he demonstrated his consummate theatrical skill. Not a word or movement was wasted, and even the most highly charged, virtually melodramatic scenes were played with total conviction and totally convinced. The composer was abetted by the smooth, controlled conducting of Christian Badea, who did not overlook any of the many felicities in this coherent, well-made score, perhaps Menotti's best.

There was also a fine cast. As the blind Donato, blinded further by his jealousy, the young baritone Charles Long was superb: a moving actor, a musicianly singer blessed with a beautiful, supple voice. The experienced soprano Fiorella Carmen Forti looked and moved so well that one could easily forgive her occasional vocal deficiencies.

And, as usual, Menotti selected his secondary character singers with acumen. Among them, Maureen Morelle, as the mother, and Giovanna Fioroni, as the testy servant, deserve special mention. And the sets and costumes by Pier Luigi Samaritani are beyond praise. One could almost smell the dust of the old house and feel the heat of the long, anguished summer.

Unfortunately, the new production of "Così Fan Tutte," which opened night before last, can be dealt with briefly. This subtle, sophisticated work is not for neophytes. The young conductor Daniel Nazareth beat time competently, but showed no feeling for Mozart or, indeed, for opera. The largely young cast was poorly directed by Giorgio de Lullo, who encouraged mugging and generally adopted the tiresome artificial symmetry that so often rules and ruins "Così" stagings. His sets, deliberately simple, were squalid, with none of the opera's sunny glow. In the cast the veteran Rolando Panerai (Don Alfonso) shone like a good deed. The Despina, Betsy Norden, is a promising artist, spoiled here by insensitive direction.

## ENGLAND

# The Glyndebourne Festival And Lesser-Known Strauss

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, June 30.—The Glyndebourne Festival opera in recent seasons has been doing for the lesser-known operas of Richard Strauss what it has done in the past for the lesser-known Mozart—and for the well-known Mozart, too.

To the "Ariadne" of 1971, the "Capriccio" of 1973 and the "Intermezzo" of 1974, was added last night "Die Schweigsame Frau" ("The Silent Woman") in a fluent, lively and colorful production by John Cox, with the London Philharmonic under Andrew Davis doing full justice to the composer's orchestral wizardry.

Dating from 1934, when Strauss was 70, and with a libretto by Stefan Zweig derived from Ben Jonson, this reworking of the "Don Pasquale" situation is rich in those suggestions of self-indulgence and self-congratulation so often characteristic of Strauss's later operas, abounding in reminiscences not only of the composer's earlier work, especially "Der Rosenkavalier," but also of Mozart, Wagner, Weber and others.

This predominance of a sense of genial musical fun and games inhibits the listener's willingness or ability to accept the farce on its own terms. One tends to give the characters compound names, to hear Aminta (the not-so-silent woman) as Aminta/Norina/Sophie/Zerbinetta; Sir Morosus (the retired bachelor admiral) as Morosus/Ochs/Bartolo/Don Pasquale; and Schneidebart (the deus ex machina of the elaborate hoax) as Schneidebart/Figaro/Malatesta/Valsacchi. It is disconcerting—fun in a way, but not the fun of the play.

The opera is also—as is true of Strauss's other later comedies—overladen, overdrawn and overlong. And it is horrendously difficult for producer, singer-actors, conductor and orchestra. These difficulties were admirably mastered in last night's production, especially by Peter Gottlieb as Schneidebart and the young American, Janet Perry, in the title role, the latter giving a memorable demonstration of how Strauss's excruciating writing for the high soprano can be handled successfully and effectively by a light weight of breath on the vocal cords.

A splendid performance by another American, Richard Cross, as Sir Morosus, was marred by makeup—or its absence—which left him looking too young and too bright to be taken in by any such nonsense. A secure and incisive tenor, more Bacchus than Ernesto, was contributed by Jerome Pruett.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

Starting this weekend European jazz festivals will be in full swing and will continue to highlight the music scene, somewhere almost every week, until September.

* * *

MONTREUX, Switzerland—The city's 11th International Festival will include four "mini-festivals" this year, each one devoted to a special theme. The first, from July 1-3, features French performers, such as Véronique Sanson, Jacques Higelin and Ange. The second, July 8-10, will be jazz-rock, with Shakti, John McLaughlin, Ben E. King, The Average White Band and many more. The third, July 12-17, will be pure jazz with, among others, Herbie Mann, Ray Bryant, Milt Jackson, Ray Brown, Roy Eldridge, Ella Fitzgerald, Tommy Flanagan, Dizzy Gillespie, Count Basie, Oscar Peterson, Cab Calloway, Joe Williams, Earl (Fatha) Hines, John Lewis, Charles Mingus, Joe Venuti and Dave Brubeck. The last part, folk and blues, July 22-24, will include Donovan, Muddy Waters, Big Joe Turner, Bonnie Raitt, Rory Gallagher and Stanley Clarke.

* * *

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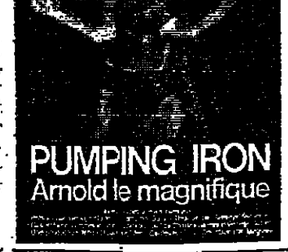
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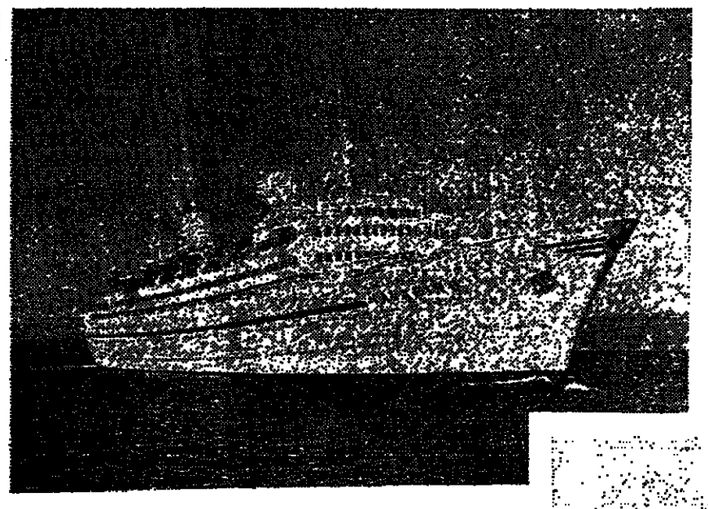
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| 15⅜ | 11½ AirbFrt | .60 | 10 | 77 | 12½ | 12 | 12⅜ | + |
| 34⅛ | 28¼ Alrco | 1.15 | 7 | 72 | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | — |
| 19½ | 15¾ Akzona | 1.28 | 78 | 22 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — |
| 16⅞ | 14⅝ AlaGas | 1.28 | 7 | 11 | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | + |
| 21 | 15 AlaskIn | .66 | 8 | 76 | 19½ | 19⅜ | 19½ | + |
| 8⅛ | 6 Alberto | .36 | 18 | 10 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + |
| 23¼ | 19⅜ Albertsn | .90 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | — |
| 29½ | 23½ AlcanAl | .80 | 14 | 696 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | + |
| 23¾ | 18⅛ AlcoStd | .95 | 6 | 7 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | — |
| 23¼ | 16⅛ AlcnLb | .32 | 14 | 31 | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | |
| 8⅛ | 5⅞ Alexdr | .40e | 7 | 44 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 15⅜ | 11⅞ AlleCp | .60a | 7 | 7 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | + |
| 25⅛ | 202 alligLd | 1.28 | 8 | 35 | 20¾ | d19⅝ | 19⅝ | — |
| 43⅛ | 39¼ AllgLd pf | 3 | | 6 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | — |
| 14⅛ | 12⅜ AllenGp | .70 | 7 | 17 | 14¼ | 14 | 14⅛ | — |
| 27½ | 20 Allergan | .40 | 10 | 34 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | + |
| 51¾ | 38⅛ AlldCh | 1.80 | 13 | 142 | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49¾ | + |
| 12⅛ | 10 AlldPd | .45e | 22 | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | |
| 20½ | 19⅜ AlldStr | 1 | 7 | 78 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| 4 | 2¾ AlldSup | | | 19 | u 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + |
| 33½ | 23⅛ AllisCh | 1.10 | 7 | 163 | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | + |
| 1510 s | 8⅝ AllrtAut | .60 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | + |
| 19 | 14⅛ AlphaPrt | .72 | 4 | 41 | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — |
| 59½ | 50⅛ ALCOA | 1e | —7 | 1e⅛ | 1e⅛ | 2e⅝ | 1e⅝ | 52+ |
| 36½ | 25 AmISug | 2 | 6 | 7 | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | + |
| 59¾ | 41½ Amax | 1.75 | 10 | 529 | 41⅞ | d41⅜ | 41⅝ | — |
| 141 | 101½ Amax | pf5.25 | | 10 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 58¾ | 45⅛ Amax | pf | 3 | 23 | 45⅞ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | + |
| 29⅞ | 21⅝ AMBAC | | 3 | 64 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27¾ | |
| 13½ | 10⅞ Amcord | .60 | 8 | 38 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11¾ | + |
| 20¼ | 17½ Amrce | 1.20 | 7 | 15 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — |
| R11¼ | 66½ AHes pf | 3.50 | | 66 | 80½ | 79¼ | 80½ | + |
| 24 | 18⅛ AAirFilt | .56 | 10 | 16 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + |
| 14¾ | 10 AmAir | | 5 | 189 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ | — |
| 5 | 2¾ AmAir | wt | | 46 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | — |
| 22½ | 18 AAir | pf 2.18 | | 16 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | + |
| 14¼ | 13⅛ AmBaker | | 1 | 6 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — |
| 48⅛ | 43 ABrnds | 2.92 | 10 | 123 | 46⅞ | 46⅝ | 46⅞ | + |
| 26 | 23½ ABrd | pf 1.70 | | 2 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 46¾ | 37 ABdcst | 1 | 10 | 6 | 43 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | — |
| 12¼ | 10⅛ AMidM | .50 | 7 | 3 | u12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + |
| 41⅜ | 38¼ AmCan | 2.50 | 8 | 173 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | — |
| 24½ | 22¼ ACan | pf 1.75 | | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + |
| 2 | 2 ACantry | | | 26 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 19⅛ | 16 ACredt | 1.16 | 5 | 18 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + |
| 29⅜ | 25⅛ ACyan | 1.50 | 10 | 90 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | — |
| 13¼ | 8½ AmDist | | | 5 | 9⅞ | 9 | 9 | — |
| 27¾ | 23¾ ADstTel | .84 | 10 | 4 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | |
| 14½ | 13¾ ADul | pf .84e | | 9 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 25¾ | 23 AEIPw | 2.06 | | 937 | 24 | 24 | 24⅛ | |
| 41¼ | 35 AmExp | 1.20 | 14 | 395 | 40⅞ | 40⅛ | 40⅝ | — |
| 15⅞ | 12⅝ AFamily | .40 | 7 | 87 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ AmFnSys | | | 8 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + |
| 19 | 16½ AGnCv | 1.32 | | 10 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| 21⅜ | 17¾ AGenIns | .68 | 6 | 140 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + |
| 38 | 25⅜ AGin | pf 1.80 | | 7 | 32 | 29½ | 29½ | — |
| 9¾ | 8½ AHeritLf | .36 | | 11 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 16⅞ | 14⅝ AmHoist | 1 | 6 | 118 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21⅜ | + |
| 22½ | 17⅝ AHomP | 1.10 | 16 | 452 | 285 | 28½ | 28⅝ | — |
| 31 | 22 AmHosp | .56 | 15 | 195 | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + |
| 5⅞ | 4⅛ AminvsI | .20 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — |
| 14½ | 10⅝ AMedicl | .24g | 7 | 108 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + |
| 10⅝ | 8 AMedcp | .15 | 6 | 117 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | — |
| 3⅛ | 2⅜ AmMotrs | | 6 | 165 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 47 | 40 ANatR | 2.80 | | 68 | 46 | 46 | 46⅜ | — |
| 14⅝ | 9⅞ AmSeat | .48 | 7 | 56 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + |
| 12⅜ | 10¼ ASthCo | .40 | 10 | 34 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — |
| 35 | 25¼ AStand | 1.70 | 8 | 265 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | + |
| 96½ | 73¼ A Std | pf 4.75 | | 14 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | + |
| 11 | 6¾ AStorll | .30 | 18 | 35 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + |
| 34¼ | 29¾ AmStrs | 2.10 | 7 | 14 | 33¾ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | — |
| 65½ | 61⅞ ATT | 4.20 | 16 | 2113 | 63½ | 63⅛ | 63⅜ | — |
| 68⅜ | 63⅛ ATT | pf 4 | | 8 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | — |
| 51⅝ | 43⅜ ATT | pf 3.64 | | 7 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | — |
| 52⅝ | 49¼ ATT | pf 3.74 | | 547 | 51⅞ | 51½ | 51⅝ | + |
| 13⅜ | 11⅜ AWatWk | .75 | 5 | 3 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| 14⅝ | 13⅜ AWat | pf 1.25 | | 280 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + |
| 12⅜ | 9⅜ AmesD | .40 | 4 | 77 | 11⅞ | 11 | 11¾ | + |
| 34½ | 27 Ameitek | 1.40 | 11 | 56 | 33⅞ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | — |
| 17⅞ | 14⅜ Amfac | | 1 | 10 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — |
| 19⅜ | 11½ AMIC | .06 | 6 | 23 | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ | |
| 29¼ | 24⅛ AMPICn | .48 | 10 | 7 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ Ampex | | 3 | 450 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ AmrepCp | | | | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 26¾ | 19⅛ Amstar | 1.35 | 5 | 6 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + |
| 9⅝ | 7⅞ Amst | pf .68 | | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 55½ | 44 Amsted | 2.20 | 10 | 4 | 56 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | + |
| 8⅜ | 5⅜ Amtel | .36 | 14 | 263 | 6¾ | 7⅛ | 6¾ | + |
| 32⅜ | 26½ AnchrH | 1.50 | 8 | 23 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ | + |
| 26¼ | 22¾ AndClay | | 8 | 7 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 7½ | 6 Angelica | .24 | 8 | 17 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 9⅝ | 6½ Ankzter | .24 | 9 | 14 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + |
| 9⅛ | 7⅝ AnsulCp | .53f | | | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 36⅜ | 16½ Apache | .70 | 10 | 36 | 25⅞ | 24⅞ | 25 | — |
| 49½ | 32¾ ApcoOil | | 10 | 49 | 48⅝ | 48⅜ | 48⅝ | + |
| 2⅛ | 1⅜ ApecoCp | | | 43 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 15⅛ | 10⅞ ApldDrg | | 12 | 137 | 14⅞ | 13⅞ | 14 | — |
| 34 | 23⅜ ApldDig | pf 1 | | 11 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31½ | — |
| 4½ | 2⅜ ApplMg | | | 43 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 17½ | 14 ArcataN | .68 | 7 | 4 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 21⅜ | 16⅛ ArchrD | .20 | 8 | 85 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 5⅜ | 3⅛ ArcticExp | | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 3¾ | 2⅜ Arlstar | | | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 20⅞ | 19⅜ ArizPSv | 1.48 | 8 | 132 | u21 | 20½ | 20⅞ | + |
| 12 | 9¾ ArkBest | .52b | 6 | 4 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 35⅛ | 28⅝ ArkLGs | 2.80 | 10 | 76 | 35⅛ | 34⅜ | 34⅝ | — |
| 8¼ | 4⅞ Armada | | 7 | 11 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — |
| 32⅜ | 25⅝ Armco | 1.80 | 9 | 59 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | — |
| 30¾ | 27 Arm | pf 2.10 | | 12 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 27¾ | 22 ArmstCk | 1 | 12 | 44 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | |
| 29¼ | | ArmRa | | 4 | 19 | 29½ | 29½ | + |
| 12½ | 10⅛ AroCorp | 1b | 8 | 8 | u22¾ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + |
| 19½ | 14⅝ Arvin | .80 | 4 | 52 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | + |
| 27⅜ | 25⅛ Arvinia | pf 2 | | 86 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | — |
| 23⅜ | 16⅛ Assarco | .80 | 12 | 925 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | + |
| 32¾ | 32 AshlOil | 1.40 | 6 | 244 | 34 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | — |
| 30¾ | 24 AsdDG | 1.50 | 9 | 122 | 26⅛ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | + |
| 16⅛ | 13 Athlone | .80 | 6 | 10 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ AtlcoMtg | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 24⅝ | 21⅝ AtlCpfEI | 1.62 | 9 | 32 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | + |
| 61⅜ | 50 AtlRich | 1.60 | 12 | 372 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | — |
| 207 | 107½ AtlRc | pf 3 | | 5 | 205 | 2 s⅝ | 204½ | — |
| 74½ | 63¼ AtlRc | pf 2.80 | | 21 | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73½ | + |
| 29½ | 19⅛ AflagCp | | 11 | 43 | 24½ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — |
| 30 | 21½ AutoDta | .40 | 19 | 28 | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — |
| 10 | 7⅝ Autmtn | .40 | 3 | 1297 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅛ | — |
| 16⅛ | 13 AvoCp | | | 3 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — |
| 1⅞ | 1½ AvocCp | wt | | 63 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — |
| 57⅛ | 49¾ Avco | pf 4.20 | | 51 | 54⅝ | 50¾ | 51 | — |
| 23⅝ | 19⅝ Avery | .36 | 14 | 4 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — |
| 21⅞ | 17¾ Avis | .40 | 9 | 90 | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | — |
| 19⅜ | 16 Avnet | .70 | 7 | 125 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅜ | + |
| 52⅞ | 43½ Avon | 2.20 | 17 | 490 | 50⅞ | 50¾ | 50¾ | + |

## B

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29⅜ | 21⅛ BTMfg | | | 9 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 47¼ | 28⅛ BabkW | 1.50 | 10 | 160 | 44¼ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | — |
| 9¾ | 6½ Bache | .40 | 10 | 24 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 13⅛ | 10⅞ BakerIn | .24 | 9 | 67 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12⅛ | + |
| 52½ | 47⅛ BakrInt | .64 | 14 | 68 | 53 | 52⅝ | 53 | + |
| 16 | 15 BaldDH | .80 | 6 | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 21⅛ | 16½ BallCp | .80 | 7 | 7 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | + |
| 29⅜ | 17⅝ BallyMf | | 20 | 95 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | + |
| 26 | 3¼ BanCal | .40 | 20 | 66 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + |
| 18⅜ | 12⅝ Bandag | .30 | 10 | 73 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 31½ | 17¼ BangPnt | | 5 | 44 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19 | — |
| 39¼ | 29½ Bank | pf 2 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — |
| 38 | 34 BnkNY | 2.32 | 7 | 34 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | |

ADVERTISEMENT

# Flash... Paris Bourse

JUNE 30, 1977 (In French Francs)

| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1977 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE June 30 | MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW | P/E | b YIELD (%) | EARN. PER SHR. '74, '75, '76 | SHRS. OUTS. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AQUITAINE | Petrol. | 331 - 237 | 290 | 298 - 284.20 | 5 | 5.5 | 89.14 - 63.00 - 55.63c | 14,774 | 1976 net dividend of Fr. 16 confirmed (vs. Fr. 15 in 1975). |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 360.50 - 275 | 354.50 | 376 - 364 | 12 | 6.0 | 50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c | 800 | '76 net divid. of Fr. 21.30 (up 6.5% vs. '75) payable as of June 28. |
| BSN GERVAIS DANONE | Glass.food | 532 - 362 | 460 | 467 - 456 | 23 | 5.5 | 28.36 - —24.39c - 20.72c | 2,332 | '76 consol. net earnings = 46 MF vs. loss of 56 MF in 1975. |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Shipping Air trans. | 177 - 129 | 158 | 165 - 153.50 | 12 | 7.4 | 16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34 | 1,866 | Chargeurs Réunis div. for 1976 = Fr. 11.70 per share (vs. Fr. 11). |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 109.30 - 81.50 | 109 | 110.80 - 105 | 4 | 6.8 | 11.78 - 16.02 - 24.40c | 1,672 | '76 consl. turnover = 5,035 MF (+17%). 24% of total abroad. |
| CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ. | Bank | 105 - 84 | 86.30 | 88 - 86.20 | 6 | 8.6 | 10.36 - 15.85 - 14.08c | 5,759 | '76 net profit = Fr. 68.10 mil. vs. 72.99 mil. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr. 7.00. |
| CREDIT INDUST. COMM. | Bank | 105 - 72.50 | 76.30 | 78 - 76 | 9 | 8.5 | 6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74 | 4,526 | From March '75 to March '77, CIC customer deposits increased by 13.8%. |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy Ind | 98 - 67.50 | 73.80 | 90 - 81.80 | — | 10.8 | 28.13c- 9.62c - —5.55c | 3,684 | 1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 (same as 1975) payable June 30. |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 172 - 124 | 150.10 | 153.90 - 152.50 | 4 a | 7.3 | — - 36.50 - — | 2,193 | Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 profit = 27 MF (+19.5%). Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr. 10). |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 410 - 296 | 349.90 | 359.50 - 338 | 5 | 5.4 | 23.82 - 29.27 - 23.81c | 1,497 | Convertible (1 for 1) bond issue of 117.5 MF at 9.50%. Actual yield 11.15%. |
| GEN. OCCIDENTALE | Holding | 180.80 - 165 | 172.80 | 173.50 - 173 | 6 a | 3.2 | — - 26.94c - — | 2,806 | 75.5% of Cavenham Ltd's capital now held by group. |
| IMETAL | Mining | 96.10 - 70.50 | 81 | 85.70 - 81 | 4 | 4.3 | 17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c | 7,944 | '76 consolidated results = 245 MF (vs. 25 MF in 1975). |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 451.50 - 268 | 349.50 | 357 - 345 | 27 | 2.3 | 17.04c- 5.71c - 12.87c | 3,157 | 1976 group net profit = 40.64 MF (vs. 18.03 MF in 1975). |
| NORD (Compagnie du) | Holding | 22.10 - 17.30 | 19.20 | 20.80 - 19.75 | 11 | 7.8 | 0.13 - 0.29 - 1.72 | 13,284 | '76 divid. (Fr. 1.50) payable July 18. Prospects '77 favorable. |
| PECHELBRONN | Hold. (fin.) | 75 - 62 | 73.50 | 75 - 75 | 11 | 8.2 | 6.52 - 10.76 - 6.74 | 2,825 | '76 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 (same as 1975). |
| PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM. | Chem.min | 83 - 62.10 | 77 | 83.10 - 80 | 13 | 6.5 | 29.50 - —6.30 - 6.00c | 25,162 | '76 consol. cash flow = 1,039.1 MF vs. 399.4 MF in '75 (+160%). |
| PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN | Holding | 272.50 - 201 | 239 | 246 - 233 | 2 | 4.2 | 38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c | 9,351 | Peugeot Cars '76 net non-consol. cash flow = 1,445.6 MF (+105% vs. '75). |
| RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) | Petrol. | 89.90 - 64.50 | 72.80 | 72.60 - 71.50 | — | 8.2 | — - — - — | 5,450 | '76 Group net consl. profit = 78.6 MF. Net div. of Fr. 6. |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 625 - 504 | 541 | 558 - 543 | 11 | 3.3 | 35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c | 926 | '76/'77 net profit up 5.3%. Net dividend = Fr. 18 (vs. Fr. 15). |
| ROBECO | Investm Comp. | 384 - 360.20 | 368 | 368.50 - 366.10 | — | 6.8 | (not relevant) | 22,572 | For 1st 4 months '77, 534,000 new shares issued (400,000 as bonus). |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 1018 - 1025 | 1580 | 1615 - 1560 | 30 a | 1.6 | 71.76 - 75.76 - — | 256 | '76/'77 dividend at Fr. 26 (up from Fr. 25 in '75/'76). |

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings; all others on '76. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

| — 1977 — High. Low. | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | 2:30 p.m. High | Low | Chge Prev. Quot. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15½ | 10¾ BkofVa | .88 | 14 | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | — |
| 223 | 221½ BankAm | .80 | 10 | 324 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | — |
| 42 | 35¾ BankTr | | 3 | 8 | 34 | 39 | 38⅝ | 39 |
| 29⅞ | 27⅜ BnkT | pf 2.50 | | 15 | 28⅜ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 17⅜ | 14 BardCR | .26 | 10 | 128 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 19⅝ | 16½ BarnsGp | .80 | 7 | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | — |
| 41½ | 26¾ BatesMf | .80 | 105 | 29 | 39 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | + |
| 39½ | 28½ BauschL | | 1 | 9 | 32 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | + |
| 40¾ | 28½ BaxtTrv | .30 | 17 | 132 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32½ | + |
| 34¾ | 19⅜ BayCoIP | | | | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 24¼ | 21 BaySt | 1.96 | 6 | 5 | 23⅜ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| 32 | 26 Bearing | .50 | 11 | 1 | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | — |
| 28⅜ | 22 BearFds | .96 | 11 | 122 | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | 24½ | + |
| 27¾ | 22¼ Beckmn | .20 | 15 | 17 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27 | + |
| 34⅝ | 25⅞ BectnD | .60 | 16 | 87 | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | |
| 25⅜ | 19⅞ BeechA | | 7 | 8 | 124 | 25 | 24⅝ | + |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ Beker | | | 32 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — |
| 32 | 23¾ BelcoP | | 1 | 6 | 65 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | + |
| 26½ | 21⅛ Belden | 1.32 | 7 | 4 | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + |
| 8½ | 7 BeldnH | .36b | 9 | 20 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — |
| 22½ | 17⅜ BellHow | .84 | 26 | 14 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — |
| 6¼ | 4½ BellInd | .08a | 5 | 31 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 53⅜ | 45⅛ BellCd | 4.08 | 8 | 32 | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | + |
| 27⅞ | 19¼ Bemis | 1.20 | 7 | 87 | 20⅜ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | |
| 47 | 28 BendIx | 2 | 8 | 81 | 40 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — |
| 27 | 21¾ BenkCp | 1.60 | 6 | 6 | 25 | 24 | 25 | + |
| 63⅜ | 47½ Benet | pf 4.30 | | 4 | 55 | 55 | 55 | + |
| 33 | 27½ Xenef | pf 2.50 | | 2 | 2216 | 29½ | 29 | — |
| 32 | 25⅛ BengtB | .08 | 14 | 144 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29 | |
| 6¼ | 4 BerkeyP | | 15 | 144 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 24 | 17⅜ BestPd | | 8 | 19 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + |
| 403 | 30 BethSt | | 2 | 12 | 355 | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | + |
| 34⅝ | 27⅞ BigThr | .40b | 15 | 30 | 31¼ | 31 | 31⅛ | — |
| 21⅜ | 16⅝ BlasL | 1.08b | 7 | 14 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — |
| 23⅜ | 18 BlockHR | 1 | 11 | 73 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22½ | — |
| 31⅜ | 25⅞ BlueB | 1.20 | 5 | 213 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½ | — |
| 6⅝ | 4⅜ Bluebrd | .20 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + |
| 25⅛ | 3 BobbieBr | | | 449 | u 4½ | 3⅞ | 4¼ | + |
| 8 | 6¼ BoiseCa | .40 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 59½ | 37⅞ Boeing | 1.40 | 11 | 669 | 58⅛ | 58 | 58⅜ | |
| 32¾ | 27⅜ BoiseC | 1.10 | 8 | 143 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | |
| 27¾ | 19¾ BkMnfn | 1.20 | 10 | 6 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 35½ | 31¼ Borden | 1.56 | 9 | 35 | 34⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅞ | |
| 30⅜ | 23⅝ BorgW | 1.60 | 7 | 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 5 | 3¾ Bormans | | 6 | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 28 | 25⅜ BosEd | 2.44 | 11 | 3 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | |
| 984 | 92 BosE | pf 8.88 | | | 2128 | 96½ | 96½ | |
| 13 | 12 BosE | pr 1.17 | | 7 | | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 16 | 14⅜ BosE | pr 1.46 | | 8 | | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| 14⅜ | 6⅜ Braniff | .30 | 7 | 98 | | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 41¾ | 8 BraunC | .40 | 7 | 95 | | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | |
| 31⅛ | 25½ BrlasS | 1.32a | 12 | 26 | | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | |
| 23¾ | 20½ BristM | 1.10 | 15 | 567 | u33 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | |
| 37¾ | 27¾ BristM | pf 2 | | 4 | 47 | 41 | 41 | — |
| 16¾ | 13⅜ BritPet | .33e | 15 | 3982 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 35⅞ | 29 BrkwGl | 2.40 | 7 | 4 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 19½ BkyUG | 1.80 | 7 | 6 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | |
| 19⅝ | 15⅞ BwnShp | .30 | 15 | 9 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 10¾ | 9⅝ Brown | .30 | 10 | 12 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 23½ | 19⅛ BwnGp | 1.40 | 7 | 6 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅛ | + |
| 11 | 7⅞ BwnFer | .40 | 11 | 168 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 17⅜ | 12⅞ Brnswk | .60 | 6 | 132 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | — |
| 22¾ | 22 BrushW | 1 | 7 | 5 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | |
| 27¾ | 23⅝ BucyEr | .44 | 11 | 225 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| 22⅞ | 19⅜ BuckEx | 1.20 | 4 | 39 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 10⅞ | 8½ Budget | .24b | 7 | 10 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | |
| 38¾ | 25⅝ BuffFo | 1.40a | 5 | 12 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35¾ | |
| 8⅜ | 6⅜ Bulova | | | 13 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 13 | 10⅞ BundyCp | .88 | 7 | 7 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 23⅜ | 20½ BunkHl | 1.80 | | 9 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 20⅝ | 15¾ BnkR | pf 1.50 | | 7 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18 | |
| 30 | 22⅝ Burlind | 1.40 | 6 | 107 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 53 | 41¾ BurNo | 1.60 | 7 | 63 | 50⅛ | 49¾ | 50 | |
| 8 | 7⅜ BrlNo | pf .55 | | 7 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 20⅞ | 16⅛ Burndy | .66 | 12 | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 90¾ | 84½ Burrghs | .80 | 10 | 574 | 85⅞ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | |
| 23½ | 17⅝ Buttes | .08e | 6 | 35 | 282 | 20 | 20 | — |

## C

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61¼ | 55 CBS | 2 | 10 | 51 | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | — |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ CCI | Corp | | 8 | 72 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 11¾ | 4½ CIMtg | Gp | | | 35 | 9-16 | 9-16 | 9-16 |
| 7¼ | 4½ CIRIt | Inv | | 35 | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 40¼ | 34 CITFn | 2.40 | 9 | 6 | 35 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — |
| 5⅞ | 4⅜ CLCAm | .24 | 7 | 7 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ CMI | Inv | | 7 | 6⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + |
| 9¼ | 6¼ CNA | Fin | 10 | 758 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7¾ | + |
| 16 | 13¼ CNA | pf 1.10 | | 9 | 28 | 14 | 13¾ | + |
| 13⅞ | 12 CNAI | 1.08a | | 9 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | + |
| 51⅝ | 44½ CPC | 2.50 | 10 | 87 | 50½ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | + |
| 21½ | 18¼ CTS | .70 | 7 | 14 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + |
| 49⅜ | 40⅛ CabotC | 1.60 | 6 | 40 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | + |
| 5⅞ | 3⅝ Cadence | | 5 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 4¾ | 4 Caesars | | | 197 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 9¼ | 8 CalFlnl | | 5 | 10 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 20¼ | 18 CalPUt | 1.64 | 9 | 6 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + |
| 18 | 12¾ Calihn | .25b | 18 | 59 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | |
| 2 | 1⅛ CamerB | | 3 | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 30¾ | 23 CmpRL | .60a | 26 | 29 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 | |
| 39⅜ | 35⅛ CamSp | 1.48 | 12 | 11 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | |
| 24½ | 20¾ CampT | .88 | 7 | 7 | 21⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + |
| 19½ | 15¾ CdnPac | .92a | 6 | 80 | 17½ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + |
| 5⅜ | 3 CanalH | .16 | 6 | 9 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 57 | 44⅛ CapCits | 2.20 | 14 | 49 | 51⅞ | 51¾ | 51⅞ | |
| 23 | 19½ CapHold | .60 | 10 | 636 |

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

* *

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1977



*Fukuda to Boost Imports*

# Yen Rises to a Four-Year High

TOKYO, June 30 (Reuters).—The yen today rose to its highest level here for nearly four years against the dollar and showed no sign of an imminent decrease in value.

Tokyo foreign exchange dealers said the yen gained ground throughout the day and closed at 266.50 to the dollar compared with a 267.60 opening and 268.90 last night.

Only central bank intervention would probably stem the yen's increase in value, which began yesterday when the market opened at 270, they added.

But Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and a senior Bank of Japan official confirmed today that there would be no intervention, except to smooth erratic fluctuations.

The yen today rose to its highest level against the dollar since October, 1973, and many bankers believed it will rise above the record level of 259 set in July of the same year, shortly after the Japanese currency was floated.

**No Objection at Bank**

Bank of Japan officials said today the bank had no objection to the yen's continued rise, provided it reflected market forces.

The yen's increase in value comes at a time when Japan is under severe criticism for its increasing trade surplus, which reached a record $9.9 billion last year. Any rise in the yen makes imports cheaper and exports more expensive.

Mr. Fukuda has already asked government agencies to find ways of transforming Japan's current account surplus into a $700-million deficit. He said today his Cabinet planned to reduce the trade surplus by importing more industrial goods.

Japan faced economic isolation if the trade surplus continued to rise at its present rate, he said.

Japan last year had a $3.7-billion surplus in its current account, which includes visible trade and invisible factors such as shipping and insurance.

**Business Reaction**

Meanwhile, Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said the yen's rise past 270 yen to the dollar will have to be accepted because it apparently reflects the currency's real market value.

Mr. Doko said the higher exchange rate, which reduces the cost of imports, should be used to lower commodity prices in Japan.

A spokesman for Mitsui & Co. said, however, that appreciation of the yen beyond the 270 level will seriously affect exports of industrial plant facilities.

Yoshiro Kudo, senior executive director of Mitsui & Co., said some companies might become bankrupt if the yen continued to stay above 270.

A spokesman for Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries said new export shipbuilding orders will become increasingly difficult to win as a result of the yen's appreciation.

**Dollar Stable**

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ).—The dollar had a much calmer day on the European foreign exchange market today in comparison with yesterday's hectic and heavy pace when the U.S. currency declined sharply.

After some earlier morning weakness, the dollar recouped against most major currencies to end the day little changed from overnight rates. End-of-month technical considerations, as opposed to any positive news developments, were the main cause for the dollar's steadiness, dealers said.

# *Bonn Aide Warns of Danger Of a Continuing U.S. Deficit*

FRANKFURT, June 30 (AP-DJ).—The danger of a high U.S. current account deficit for the world monetary system should not be underestimated, Hans Apel, West German finance minister, said yesterday.

Addressing the press and representatives of foreign banks at the Bank Fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, Mr. Apel said that while the current system of floating rates prevents "sudden disagreeable surprises" in currency relationships, nonetheless a continual devaluation of the dollar in the international currency markets "could call forth serious worldwide disruptions" of currency relationships, he said.

He took note, however, of U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal's recent efforts to dispel the impression that the United States views its deficit as desirable.

Mr. Apel said further that the U.S. current account deficit, estimated to reach about $11 billion this year, has been reflected mainly in a building up both of oil-exporting countries' surpluses and a strengthening of the Japanese current account position, and as such does not contribute much to the financing of economic recovery in other nations, for example in Europe.

Describing the current world payments imbalance in general, Mr. Apel said that while present difficulties are substantial, they do not appear to be critical. He said that a large part of current payments deficits are reversible in the short-term and a result of inflationary policies.

He cited the fact that Germany posted its largest current account surplus with those countries with the highest inflation rates, and stressed Germany's own policy of a gradual but steady winding down of its current account surplus.

On an international scale, however, this will only be possible with enough world liquidity, he said. Mr. Apel likened his concept of international liquidity growth to the strategy of the Bundesbank, which aims for steady growth of the money supply while keeping the goal of curbing inflation uppermost.

Mr. Apel called for cooperation between official and private lenders to create enough liquidity to facilitate general balance of payments adjustment. He cautioned, however, against a strong expansion of the current system of special drawing rights or of the creation of unconditional credits. This would only postpone the problem, he said.

**Urges Joint Approach**

Mr. Apel called for a "combination approach" to provide capital to deficit countries which would consist of coordination of private and International Monetary Fund loans. He stressed, however, that this method of financing should not be institutionalized but rather that it should grow naturally out of a common interest in the problem.

Mr. Apel said there is no doubt that the private sector will continue to carry the main share of providing funds to countries with balance of payments problems. He said that government should neither try to impose conditions on private loans nor should it undertake risky loans itself. From all indications, the private banking sector is willing to continue its high level of lending activity, he said.

There is room, however, for an indirect government role in international lending, he said. All possible measures should be taken to increase the "transparency" of the credit risks certain countries present.

## U.S. Is Reported Sharply Curbing Textile Imports

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP-DJ).—The United States will tighten its import restrictions on many types of textile and apparel products from Hong Kong, effective Oct. 1, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Although the White House and the State Department say details of the recently-completed bilateral agreement with Hong Kong will not be made public until around July 11, details are starting to leak out in Washington.

A congressional source, who has been briefed on the new five-year agreement, said the annual growth rate for quotas covering 36 categories of textile and apparel items will be held to 3 per cent or less.

Other sources said there will have to be rollbacks in the volume of some imports from Hong Kong. For such products as shirts, blouses and sweaters, the annual growth rate in import volume will be no more than 2.5 per cent, they said.

The bilateral agreement with Hong Kong, U.S. officials said, is expected to set the pattern for tightening of U.S. import quotas, also under bilateral agreements, with other exporting countries.

While U.S. officials say they now expect to get a straight extension of an international textile agreement in Geneva negotiations that will resume next Tuesday, the Carter administration has promised domestic groups that it would take care of "special problems" by writing some tighter quota limits into bilateral agreements as these come up for renewal.

## Building Deals Increase Sharply In U.S. in May

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP-DJ).—Sparked by several big contracts for electric power plant construction, the total value of U.S. construction contracts awarded last month jumped 64 per cent to $15.93 billion from $9.73 billion in May, 1976.

One-third of the nation's total of new construction contracts awarded last month was accounted for by five projects for electric power plant construction, the F.M. Dodge division of McGraw Hill Inc. said.

"We expect to report a total of between $15 billion and $20 billion of new power plant starts in 1977," George Christie, Dodge's chief economist, said.

After adjustment for electric utility contracting, the volume of May construction contracts "still showed a healthy 26-per-cent across-the-board improvement in general construction activity over the same month last year," Mr. Christie said.

## Honda to Raise Its Prices in U.S.

DETROIT, June 30 (AP-DJ).—American Honda Motor Co. is raising U.S. car prices for the second time in as many months because of another drop in the value of the dollar against the yen.

The latest price increase, taking effect July 15, will average 3 per cent, or $148 a car. The increase, disclosed by dealers, was confirmed by Cliff Schmillen, national sales manager for Honda.

The major Japanese auto importers raised prices last month by about 2 per cent, citing a decline in the dollar against the yen. Honda raised prices 2.3 per cent, or $80, at that time.

## W. German Living Cost

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 30 (Reuters).—The West German cost of living index rose 0.4 provisional 4 per cent in June over the year-ago month compared with May's 3.8-per-cent gain, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

## Argentina Gets Loan

BUENOS AIRES, June 30 (Reuters).—Argentina's state industrial bank, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo (Banade), has secured a joint loan of $200 million from the World Bank, Lloyds Bank and the Bank of America, Banade President Carlos Helbling said yesterday. The seven-year loan, to finance unspecified projects, will carry interest 1 5/8 points above the interbank Eurodollar rate.

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# *Kissinger Takes Swipe at Business*

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT).—As the Marxists see it, business and government in capitalist countries work in close harmony, with business calling the tune. But that is not the way Henry Kissinger sees it, based on his experience as secretary of state.

"Business has no perception of its long-range interests," Mr. Kissinger told a group of high-level business executives meeting yesterday in a seminar staged by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Mr. Kissinger has become a professor at Georgetown.

He accused business of being extremely shortsighted and contradictory in its attitudes toward government. "When a business gets into deep trouble abroad," he said, "it sends its lobbyists around." He charged that businessmen were always looking for solutions that would pay off rapidly. Labor, he added, was "far more intelligent."

Mr. Kissinger asserted that business did not understand how to influence the long-term political environment in which it must operate. "Usually," he said, "I saw business when it was already so far behind the power curve there was nothing to do."

Apparently enjoying his freedom as a private citizen to speak out candidly and critically, Mr. Kissinger chided business for thinking it was "smart politics" to placate a host government and not to ask for help from its own government until it was already deeply in trouble.

But then, when the U.S. government came to business's rescue, Mr. Kissinger said, and the host government responded to official pressures, the businessman characteristically "took the first windfall and ran." Mr. Kissinger said that businessmen were usually concerned only with the "limited issue of compensation." When the U.S. government remonstrated with business, said the former secretary of state, the business executive would often shout, "free enterprise"—and tell the government official, "It's none of your business."

Mr. Kissinger feels that business is so shortsighted, even on such fundamental issues as the law of the sea, as to "work against its own interests." However, his sharp criticism of business did not go unanswered. Nathaniel Samuels, chairman of the Louis Dreyfus holding company, a director of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and a former under secretary of state for economic affairs, disagreed with Mr. Kissinger. "The question of business-government relations," Mr. Samuels said, "is not which is at fault but what is deficient on both sides."

The reason business does not come in soon enough to discuss developments with government officials, he held, is that this would often be "an invitation to trouble." He added: "You stay away as long as you can." Mr. Samuels said there was frequently "a lack of perception by government of its role." He implied a frequent tendency on the part of government officials to overstep their proper limits, failing to recognize the urgency and complexity of many business problems that business itself could best handle.

Mr. Samuels also criticized government for its failure to deal wisely, and bargain sensibly, with businessmen who came to seek special help from government. Businesses these days, he said, are often seeking help on trade—through "voluntary" quota agreements with foreign governments, provisions for "orderly" marketing by foreign competitors and other forms of "subtle beggar-my-neighbor" actions. This, he added, had already happened in steel, shoes and textiles, and might happen in many other industries.

When the U.S. government agrees to lend its help under the pressure of economic and political conditions, Mr. Samuels said, it should ask the businesses concerned what they will do to deal with their basic problems, lest there be too serious a deviation by this country from liberal trade principles.

"How will business make itself competitive? Or will it phase out an uncompetitive activity?" Mr. Samuels asked. "Government does not ask these questions."

*As Order Backlog Shortens*

# U.K. Takes Over Ailing Shipyard Industry

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ).—The British government tomorrow officially takes over the country's ailing shipbuilding and marine engineering industries, a group of 30 companies employing more than 80,000 people.

British Shipbuilders Ltd., the state company formed to run the industry, comes into being at a time when the British industry, like those throughout most of the world, is suffering from severe overcapacity.

Britain, once the world's greatest shipbuilding nation, last year completed 1.5 million gross tons of ships, or a tenth of what was turned out by Japan.

Michael Casey, British Shipbuilders chief executive, said at a press conference that "an all-out drive for orders" had been mounted in the past few months.

Although orders booked in the first half about equalled the 383,000 tons placed all of last year, Mr. Casey said the industry's order backlog was continuing to shorten.

Many of the companies being taken over are in northeastern England and Scotland, which are areas of high unemployment.

Some shipworker unions have already warned that they will not accept any reduction in the industry's workforce. Mr. Casey said there are no plans at this time for yard closures or dismissals.

Government officials have indicated that they want to treat the problem of cutting employment in a "humane" manner. A system of added bonuses for early retirement is being considered, but Mr. Casey indicated that no major changes in employment levels are likely for at least a year.

The total order backlog at May 31 of 1,933,000 tons is equal to less than two years' of work. But the situation is actually worse than this, as only two out of the more than a dozen shipbuilding yards being nationalized have full order books.

The companies with adequate orders are Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd., which makes vessels of 10,000 tons or less, and Austin & Pickersgill Ltd.

Austin & Pickersgill builds the SD14, a 15,000-ton general cargo ship which is much in demand. Last year Austin & Pickersgill won orders for 22 ships valued at about £120 million.

# *U.K. Capital Spending Falls, North Sea Oil Output Rises*

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ).—Revised figures confirmed that investment in Britain, in both manufacturing industry and distributive and service industries, excluding shipping, fell in the first quarter of 1977, but "in neither case is this thought to be a reversal of the recent rising trend," the Department of Industry said today.

Capital expenditure by manufacturers in the first quarter of the year totaled £414 million at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted, an increase of £4 million on the provisional estimate, the department said. This represents a fall of about 4 per cent from £422 million in the fourth quarter of 1976, but an increase from a year earlier's £403 million, it added.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 1976, only three industry groups recorded an increase in capital outlays—food, drink and tobacco, up 12 per cent, paper, printing and publishing, up 5 per cent, and textile, clothing and leather, up 2 per cent.

**Oil Output Up**

The Energy Department, meanwhile, said gross production of North Sea crude oil in the first four months of 1977 rose sharply to 10.6 million tons, up from about 2 million tons in the year-earlier period and nearly reaching the total of 12 million tons for all of 1976.

During the three months February to April, oil output rose to 8.3 million tons, up from 1.6 million a year earlier, and accounted for over a third of total British refinery receipts.

"In consequence, net arrivals of crude oil from overseas declined by nearly 7 million tons, over 30 per cent, compared with February to April a year ago," the department said.

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Une note d'information, portant le visa de la Commission des Opérations de Bourse n° 77-89, en date du 22 juin 1977, est tenue à la disposition du public : soit au G.I.S. 5 bis, rue de Madrid, 75008 Paris, soit dans les Etablissements chargés du placement.

# N.Y. Prices Inch Ahead In Dull Trading Session

NEW YORK, June 30 (IHT).—Prices showed a small overall gain at the New York Stock Exchange close today. The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 2.97 at 916.30. It was up 1.87 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues held a small lead over decliners by about 830 to about 550.

Volume totaled 19.41 million shares compared with 19 million yesterday.

Analysts said that the market was held back by concern about the economic outlook. The government reported yesterday that leading economic indicators declined 0.2 per cent in May after a string of three monthly gains, signaling that the economy might not continue to gain as strongly in the second half as in the first half.

Storage Technology was down 2 to 12 5/8. The company said it ended merger talks with Memorex. Thiokol was ahead 7/8 at 24 7/8 after the company raised its dividend.

Empire Gas was ahead 1 3/8 at 25 1/2. The company authorized purchase of 250,000 of its common shares.

Rockwell International was down 4 3/8 at 32 3/8. President Carter decided today to cancel the B1 bomber program that Rockwell developed and would have produced. However, Rockwell said Mr. Carter's decision would have a "minimal effect on earnings this year."

Prices closed higher on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index was up 0.74 to 120.32.

## Ruhrgas Posts Increase In Earnings and Sales

ESSEN, West Germany, June 30 (AP-DJ).—Increasing natural gas prices enabled Ruhrgas AG to report a 44.7-per-cent rise in net profit, to 105.9 million marks from 73.2 million marks, and a 29-per-cent rise in sales, to 3.8 billion marks from 2.95 billion marks, Klaus Liesen, management board chairman, told a press conference today.

Volume sales were up 8.8 per cent to 289 billion kilowatt hours, Mr. Liesen said. Volume sales were up 6.5 per cent in the first half of this year, and the company looks for an increase of 9 per cent on the year.

## Strike Total in U.K. Is Lowest in 10 Years

LONDON, June 30 (Reuters).—Britain had its lowest number of strikes for 10 years last year, the Department of Employment announced today.

Nearly 3.3 million working days were lost during 1976, just over half the total for the previous year, as a result of 2,016 stoppages due to industrial disputes, the department said.

# *Goods Orders In U.S. Fall 0.1% in May*

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuters).—New orders received by U.S. manufacturers fell $36 million in May following a $302-million drop in April, the Commerce Department said today.

The drop to a seasonally adjusted $111.59 billion amounted to less than 0.1 per cent compared with a 0.3-per-cent slip the previous month and a 5-per-cent rise in March. Orders stand 1 per cent ahead of 1976.

Shipments fell 0.1 per cent to $109.47 billion after a 1.7-per-cent drop in April. Unfilled orders rose 1.2 per cent to $182.29 billion after an identical rise in April.

May inventories rose 1.2 per cent to $172.81 billion after a 0.8-per-cent rise in April.

The Commerce Department said the lower level of new orders was due to a 1.4-per-cent drop in the nondurable goods sector after a 0.5-per-cent rise the previous month. Durable goods were up 1.2 per cent compared to a 1-per-cent drop in April.

In the durable goods sector, a $1.4-billion, or 36-per-cent, rise in orders for steel-mill products offset an 18-per-cent decline in aircraft and parts and a 4-per-cent drop in motor vehicles.

Orders for nondefense capital goods were unchanged at $14.9 billion after a 1.8-per-cent rise the previous month.

The ratio of inventories to shipments stood at 1.58 in May, up from 1.56 in April. The unfilled orders to shipments ratio rose to 3.22 from 3.21.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 30

(Continued from Page 8.)

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 133½ | 128 | PaPL pf 13 | | z40 | 130½ | 130 | 130 | —½ |
| 102 | 95½ | PaPL pf 8.70 | | z20 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | +⅞ |
| 37¾ | 31⅛ | Penwlt 1.80 | 10 | 8 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | —¼ |
| 55 | 48 | Penw pf 2.50 | | 2 | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | —¾ |
| 26⅝ | 23½ | Penw pf 1.60 | | 3 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 35⅞ | 29½ | Pennzol 1.80 | 8 | 243 | 34½ | 34 | 34¼ | +½ |
| 11¼ | 7⅞ | PeopDr .20 | 7 | 37 | 9 | 8½ | 9 | —½ |
| 53⅞ | 44¼ | PeopGs 3.68 | 7 | 76 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | —½ |
| 24⅝ | 22¼ | PepsiCo .80 | 12 | 737 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | —⅛ |
| 21¾ | 16½ | PerkinE .32 | 16 | 106 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | +¼ |
| 32½ | 29 | Petinc 1.80 | 8 | 21 | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | +¼ |
| 17¼ | 15¾ | Petinc pf 1 | | 4 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | —⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 11⅜ | PeterPl .88 | 8 | 14 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | —⅛ |
| 77½ | 67 | Petrie 2a | 14 | 7 | 72⅞ | 72 | 72⅞ | +⅛ |
| 29 | 23¾ | PetRs 2.61e | | 6 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | —⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 24⅞ | Pfizer .96 | 11 | 249 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 20¼ | 17⅛ | PhilaEl 1.80 | 10 | 182 | u20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 57 | 47¼ | phllE pf 4.40 | | z20 | 51 | 51 | 51 | +1 |
| 54⅝ | 49½ | PhilE pf 4.68 | | z190 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | |
| 104½ | 93½ | PhilE pf 8.75 | | z4650 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | +½ |
| 106½ | 101 | PhilE pf 9.50 | | z60 | 105¼ | 105½ | 105½ | —½ |
| 91¾ | 83¼ | PhilE pf 7.80 | | z120 | 89 | 88¼ | 88¼ | —1⅞ |
| 18⅞ | 15⅝ | PhilaSub .88 | 8 | 13 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 61⅝ | 51½ | PhilMr 1.65 | 12 | 225 | 56 | 55½ | 55½ | —¼ |
| 8¾ | 5 | Phillnd .10e | 8 | 8 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 13¾ | 10½ | Phillnd pf 1 | | 20 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | —⅛ |
| 32½ | 27 | PhilPet 1 | 11 | 1323 | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31¼ | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 9½ | PhilVH .60 | 7 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18½ | 15⅜ | PiedNG 1.44 | 7 | 11 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | —⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 6⅝ | Pier 1 .20 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 7¾ | 7¾ | +⅛ |
| 38¼ | 31 | Pioner 1.44 | 9 | 77 | 36 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | —⅛ |
| 17¼ | 11¼ | PionerEl | 9 | 4 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | —⅛ |
| 21¾ | 15½ | PitneyB .80 | 13 | 92 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | —⅛ |
| 27 | 18⅞ | PittFrg .80b | 9 | 2 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | —⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 27 | Pittstn 1a | 8 | 198 | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 28⅞ | —⅛ |
| 32 | 19¼ | PizzaHt .40 | 12 | 135 | 31¼ | 30⅞ | 31 | |
| 9½ | 5⅝ | Playboy .12 | 13 | 39 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Plessey .46e | 9 | 34 | u15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅞ | Pneumo 1 | 5 | 46 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | —⅛ |
| 38⅜ | 29 | Polaroid .50 | 12 | 188 | 32 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | —½ |
| 9¾ | 6 | Pondrosa | 10 | 53 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 19¾ | 17⅛ | PopeTal .80 | 14 | 7 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | +⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 20½ | Portec .80b | 9 | 31 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | —¼ |
| 20⅞ | 18⅝ | PortGE 1.70 | 12 | 71 | 20¼ | 20 | 20⅛ | |
| 116½ | 110¾ | PoG pf 11.50 | | z290 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | +1¼ |
| 29¼ | 27 | PorG pf 2.60 | | 2 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| 39⅞ | 30¾ | Potlich .84 | 9 | 22 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ | |
| 16⅛ | 14⅛ | PotmEl 1.28 | 8 | 85 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | +⅛ |
| 61¾ | 57 | PotEl pf 5.46 | | z1800 | 58⅞ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | —⅛ |
| 14 | 12 | Premier .48 | 8 | 4 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 93⅞ | 72½ | ProctG 2.60 | 15 | 148 | 80½ | 79⅞ | 80⅛ | —⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 9⅝ | ProdRsh | 8 | 6 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 32¼ | 23 | Proler 1.40 | 11 | 3 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 17 | PSvCol 1.46 | 10 | 90 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | |
| 26⅝ | 24⅝ | PSCol pf2.10 | | 5 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25¾ | |
| 31⅞ | 26 | PSvcIn 2.04 | 9 | 22 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29¼ | —⅛ |
| 22 | 19⅞ | PSvNH 1.88 | 9 | 27 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | |
| 31 | 28½ | PSNH pf2.75 | | z100 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | +⅜ |
| 24 | 21⅛ | PSvNM 1.60 | 11 | 102 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | —⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 21½ | PSvEG 1.96 | 9 | 53 | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 17¾ | 16¼ | PSEG pf1.40 | | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 51 | 48 | PSEG pf4.18 | | z3300 | u51½ | 50⅞ | 51⅛ | +⅜ |
| 26 | 24⅞ | PSEG pf2.17 | | 29 | u26⅛ | 25¾ | 26⅛ | +⅜ |
| 28⅛ | 26⅝ | PSEG pf2.43 | | 3 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | —⅛ |
| 95⅛ | 89¼ | PSEG pf7.80 | | z820 | 95 | 95 | 95 | —⅛ |
| 91⅛ | 86 | PSEG pf7.52 | | 2150 | u91¼ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | +⅛ |
| 90⅛ | 83 | PSEG pf7.40 | | 2730 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | —⅛ |
| 110 | 104 | PSEG pf7.62 | | z50 | 107 | 106½ | 106½ | —½ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | Publcker | | 744 | 9 | 7¼ | 8 | —⅞ |
| 4¼ | 2⅝ | Pueblo | | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 17⅛ | 16⅝ | PgSPL | 8 | 49 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 35⅝ | 31¼ | Pullmn 1.32 | 13 | 12 | 31½ | d31⅛ | 31⅛ | |
| 19½ | 16½ | Purex 1.08 | 9 | 113 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17¾ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2⅝ | PurlmFa | 4 | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 28½ | 19½ | Puroltr 1.16 | 9 | 249 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 26⅝ | 21⅜ | QuakOat .92 | 7 | 40 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | +⅜ |
| 21¼ | 15¼ | QuakStO .78 | 11 | 18 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | —⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5¼ | Questor .20r | 17 | 35 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | |

**R**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32½ | 25⅜ | RCA 1.20 | 13 | 490 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ | —⅛ |
| 76 | 69 | RCA pf 4 | | 2 | 75½ | 75 | 75½ | —¼ |
| 17⅞ | 14 | RalsPur .40 | 12 | 91 | 15¼ | 15 | 15⅛ | |
| 4½ | 3¼ | Ramad .09e | 16 | 110 | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 24 | 13¼ | Rancoln .80 | 8 | 24 | 21¾ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | RapidAm | 4 | 350 | u 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅜ |
| 30 | 20 | RapA pf 2.25 | | 6 | u30½ | 30 | 30 | |
| 33⅞ | 22⅛ | Raybt 1.50b | 6 | 5 | 30¼ | 30⅛ | 30¼ | +¼ |
| 26¼ | 19 | Raymnd .88 | 8 | 189 | u27⅞ | 26⅜ | 27⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 31⅛ | 30½ | Raythn | 10 | 36 | 30⅞ | d30⅛ | 30⅞ | |
| 23⅞ | 16⅞ | ReadBat .60 | 8 | 192 | 23⅞ | 23 | 23¼ | —⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2⅝ | Redman | 6 | 62 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | —¼ |
| 12¾ | 8½ | ReeceCp .60 | 8 | 25 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 22¼ | 20¼ | ReevsB 1.44 | 5 | 3 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | —⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 16⅞ | ReichCh .74 | 9 | 11 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | —¼ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅞ | ReliabSt .68 | 8 | 94 | 14¼ | 14 | 14⅛ | |
| 35¼ | 29¼ | ReliEl 1.20 | 11 | 7 | 33¼ | 33½ | 33⅞ | +⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 18½ | RelanGp | 4 | 96 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | +⅛ |
| 41¾ | 34⅞ | RelG pf 2.20 | | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | +½ |
| 30 | 24 | RelG pf 2.60 | | 36 | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25⅞ | |
| 23½ | 26⅞ | Reiln pf 2.68 | | 21 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | —¼ |
| 11 | 7⅞ | RepubCp | 7 | 23 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 21¾ | 15½ | RepFinS 1 | 6 | 9 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 20¾ | —¼ |
| 2 | 1½ | RepMtg | | 13 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 34 | 27¾ | RepSll 1.60 | 10 | 67 | 27¾ | d27⅜ | 27⅝ | |
| 35⅞ | 3⅛ | RepTex 1.20 | 7 | 32 | 30½ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | |
| 21¼ | 15¼ | ResrvOil .20 | 17 | 5 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | |
| 26¾ | 15¼ | RevcoDS .40 | 13 | 97 | 18½ | 16⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅜ |
| 21¾ | 9¾ | Revere | 28 | 276 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 44½ | 36⅛ | Revlon 1 | 15 | 97 | 41⅞ | 40⅞ | 41⅞ | |
| 13 | 9¾ | Rexham .60 | 8 | 148 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 39½ | 32 | Rexnrd 1.44 | 7 | 68 | 35 | 34½ | 34¼ | —⅜ |
| 70 | 63¼ | Reynln 3.28 | 9 | 90 | 66½ | 66 | 66¼ | —⅛ |
| 44⅞ | 36¼ | ReyMet 1.20 | 10 | 2153 | 38⅞ | 33⅛ | 39⅛ | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 8¼ | ReynSe .40a | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 12¾ | RichCo 1 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | —⅛ |
| 25¼ | 18¾ | RichMer .70 | 8 | 23 | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | |
| 21⅞ | 17½ | RiegelT 1.30 | 5 | 12 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 30⅛ | 20½ | RioGran .70 | 8 | 4 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| 17¾ | 12½ | RioGr pf .60 | | 6 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | |
| 17⅛ | 13⅞ | RiteAid .32 | 10 | 87 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25¼ | 18⅞ | Robshw 1.10 | 11 | 1 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| 25¼ | 21⅞ | Robrtsn 1.30 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 9⅝ | Robins .32 | 9 | 49 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 23½ | 17⅞ | RochG 1.80 | 8 | 76 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20½ | |
| 16½ | 15⅛ | RochTl 1 | 8 | 24 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| 13¼ | 10½ | Rockowr .76 | 5 | 2 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| 37½ | 30⅞ | Rockwl 2.20 | 9 | 1445 | 32⅞ | 32 | 32⅜ | —4⅝ |
| 80½ | 75½ | Rklnt pf 4.75 | | 7 | u81 | 79½ | 80⅜ | |
| 32⅞ | 28 | Rklnt pf 1.35 | | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | —3¾ |
| 51½ | 40⅛ | RohmH 1.28 | 18 | 46 | 40 | d39¾ | 40 | —⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 5⅛ | Rohrlnd | | 33 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 24¼ | 16⅜ | Rollins .50 | 12 | 35 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | RONSON | 6 | ⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 26¼ | 20⅝ | Roper 1.40 | 6 | 6 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | +½ |
| 13⅞ | 9⅞ | Rorer .6 | 12 | 222 | 13¼ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| 29⅛ | 20½ | Rosario .40b | 11 | 42 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23 | +⅛ |
| 27 | 14⅛ | Rowan .12 | 11 | 116 | 26⅞ | 26¼ | 26⅛ | +⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 16⅝ | RoyCCol .80 | 7 | 4 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 61 | 51¼ | RoylD 4.07e | 5 | 165 | 57⅞ | 57⅜ | 57¼ | + |
| 27½ | 21½ | Ruberm .48 | 13 | 58 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | —⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 10⅝ | RussTog .76 | 8 | 29 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | RyderS .15r | 9 | 259 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | +⅜ |

**S**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 2¾ | SCASv | 11 | 42 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 19⅞ | SCMCp 1 | 6 | 36 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾ | —⅛ |
| 15½ | 12¼ | SOSCon .50 | 5 | 13 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 24 | Sabine .50 | 11 | 113 | 30⅛ | 29½ | 29½ | —⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅞ | Safgdln .16 | 7 | 16 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 50⅞ | 44⅞ | Safewy 3.20 | 11 | 88 | 48 | 47⅞ | 48 | +⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9⅛ | SagaCp .36 | 6 | 23 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| 44½ | 33⅞ | SJoMn 1.30 | 11 | 77 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅜ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 12½ | StJoLP 1.12 | 9 | 11 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | —⅛ |
| 47⅛ | 41 | StLSaF 2.50 | 9 | 10 | 45 | 44½ | 45 | +⅛ |
| 13¼ | 11⅞ | StPaulS 1e | | 13 | 10⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | —¼ |
| 38⅞ | 32⅝ | StRegP 1.64 | 9 | 286 | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32⅛ | |
| 7¾ | 6¼ | Salant .32 | 5 | 22 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | |
| 17⅞ | 13⅛ | Sambos .48 | 9 | 124 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 15½ | 13¼ | SDieGE 1.20 | 8 | 107 | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 7⅛ | SJuanR .99t | 7 | 28 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13¾ | 9⅝ | Sanders | | 181 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 42 | 35½ | SFeInd 2 | 8 | 410 | 41⅛ | 40 | 40½ | +⅛ |
| 11½ | 9¾ | SFeln pf .50 | | 4 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 56 | 45½ | SFeInt .60 | 10 | 396 | 55⅝ | 55¼ | 55⅛ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 13⅛ | SgtWel .60 | 8 | 3 | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | 3½ | SaulRE | | 61 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | SavASip | 3 | 7 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| 7½ | 5¼ | SavOnD .24 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 17⅞ | 9⅞ | SavElP .80 | 6 | 4 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 13 | SavE pf 1.28 | | 11 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 18⅞ | SavBM .40 | 13 | 217 | u29⅞ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | +⅞ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Saxon | 9 | 23 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅛ | Schaefer | 4 | 12 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 44⅞ | 31¾ | SchrPlo 1.12 | 12 | 245 | 36½ | 36 | 36⅛ | |
| 18½ | 12⅞ | Schitz .68 | 9 | 83 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | +⅛ |
| 69¾ | 56 | Schlumb .60 | 18 | 265 | 68⅝ | 67⅝ | 68⅛ | |
| 16 | 13 | SCOAIn .90 | 5 | 6 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 6⅞ | 5⅝ | ScotLad .36 | 26 | 47 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 28 | 22¾ | ScotFet 1.40 | 8 | 7 | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | +⅛ |
| 20¾ | 15⅞ | ScottP .76 | 9 | 100 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 8 | Scottys .20 | 11 | 12 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 23½ | 19 | Scovill 1.20 | 7 | 112 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | —⅛ |
| 8 | 6¼ | Scudder | 14 | 195 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 8⅞ | Scud pf .71e | | 23 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 49 | 24⅛ | SeaCont .25 | 11 | 235 | u51 | 49 | 51 | +2⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 33 | SeabCL 2 | 6 | 35 | 37⅞ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅜ | SeabWA .02t | 6 | 17 | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — |
| 24 | 19⅛ | Seagram .80 | 8 | 37 | 21⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 11⅞ | 7⅛ | Seagrv .16e | 7 | 22 | 10⅞ | 11 | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 14⅝ | SealPw .80 | 6 | 11 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13¾ | 11 | SearleG .52 | 11 | 261 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | +⅛ |
| 68⅛ | 54 | Sears 1.60a | 12 | 169 | 57⅞ | 57⅝ | 57⅞ | |
| 30¼ | 27¾ | Sears wi | | 10 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29⅛ | |
| 14½ | 7¾ | Seatrain | 05 | 99 | 13¾ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 27⅞ | Sedcolnc .30 | 8 | 23 | 39⅞ | 38⅞ | 39⅛ | —⅛ |
| 79½ | 15⅝ | SelgLt 1.20b | 6 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅞ | SvcCpInt .20 | 6 | 18 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 19¼ | 15⅛ | Servmt 1 | 7 | 14 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 7¼ | Shakspr .40 | 6 | 2 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 16⅛ | Shapell .10 | 4 | 21 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| 9¼ | 6⅝ | ShearH .30a | 3 | 61 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 35½ | 33 | ShellOil 1.60 | 7 | 200 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 11⅞ | ShllrGl .60a | 4 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| 41½ | 33½ | Shrwln 2.2 | 25 | 14 | 35 | 34⅞ | 35 | +⅛ |
| 14¼ | 12 | SlerrPac 1 | 8 | 44 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | |
| 34⅛ | 24 | Signal 1.10 | 9 | 457 | 34 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | +⅛ |
| 40 | 35 | Sjsnode 1.20 | 10 | 1 | 373 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5½ | SimPrec .18 | 9 | 97 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 16 | Simm 1.12 | 14 | 3 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 11 | SimpPat .50 | 15 | 667 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 23¼ | 19½ | Singer .10e | 7 | 192 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | —⅛ |
| 45 | 42⅛ | Singr pf 3.50 | | 25 | 42½ | d42¼ | 42½ | |
| 23⅛ | 17⅛ | Skaggs .50 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | +⅛ |
| 17 | 10½ | Skil Cp | 12 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| 19½ | 12 | Skyline .3 | 213 | 97 | 13¼ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| 17⅛ | 14¼ | SmithA .80 | 5 | 40 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 40 | 31⅝ | SmithInt .72 | 10 | 74 | 36⅛ | 36¼ | 36½ | —¼ |
| 38¼ | 30⅛ | Smtkln 1.10 | 14 | 137 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 16⅛ | SmithTr .60 | 6 | 46 | 20⅛ | 19½ | 20⅛ | +1¼ |
| 22 | 17 | Smucker .9 | 8 | 6 | 20¾ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 11¾ | SolaBas .60 | 11 | 15 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2⅞ | Sonesta | 8 | 27 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 10⅞ | 8⅛ | SonyCp .07e | 15 | 70 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 50 | 37 | SooLin 3.50e | 7 | 2 | 48⅝ | 48½ | 48⅝ | +⅛ |
| 20 | 18¼ | SCrEG 1.56 | 9 | 88 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | +⅛ |
| 32 | 28½ | SCEG pf2.50 | | 8 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30½ | —⅛ |
| 16¾ | 13 | Soutdwn .60 | | 4 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 29¼ | 26 | Sdwn pf 1.80 | | 9 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅞ | |
| 12¼ | 9⅞ | SoetBk .40 | 11 | 62 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 7 | SoetPS 1.37t | 8 | 10 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 26¼ | 21⅛ | SoCalE 2 | 6 | 162 | 25⅞ | 25 | 25⅛ | —⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 15⅝ | SouthCo 1.46 | 10 | 422 | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 21 | 18¼ | SolnGE 1.32 | 7 | 22 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | —⅛ |
| 58½ | 49⅝ | SoNRes 1.85 | 7 | 123 | 57⅞ | 57½ | 57⅛ | |
| 40⅛ | 36⅛ | SoNETel 3 | 9 | 8 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | |
| 50⅛ | 48 | SoNE pf 3.82 | | 5 | 49 | 48⅝ | 49 | +⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 30⅛ | SouPac 2.4 | 8 | 176 | 37⅛ | 36⅞ | 37 | +⅛ |
| 62¼ | 59¼ | SouRy 2.60 | 9 | 64 | 53⅛ | 58 | 58⅛ | —⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 6⅛ | SouRy pf .50 | | 13 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 35⅛ | 30½ | SoUnCo 1.92 | 12 | 1 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | —⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 20½ | Soutind .80 | 11 | 76 | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | —⅛ |
| 47 | 36 | SouRoyl .68 | 17 | 107 | 40⅛ | 38⅞ | 39¼ | +⅛ |
| 25 | 18⅜ | SwtAir .28 | 8 | 128 | u25½ | 25 | 25⅛ | +⅜ |
| 25⅛ | 20½ | SwtBksh 1 | 8 | 7 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | —⅛ |
| 10¼ | 7⅛ | SwstFor .20 | 7 | 22 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| 23¾ | 19½ | SwtPl pf1.50 | | 24 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | —½ |
| 15½ | 13¾ | SwPbSv 1.10 | 9 | 70 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | +⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 11⅞ | SparlF n .28 | 6 | 28 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 15⅝ | SperryH 1 | 7 | 10 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 36 | SperyH pf 3 | | 2 | u40 | 40 | 40 | +⅛ |
| 43⅛ | 33½ | SperryR 1.12 | 8 | 61 | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —½ |
| 16⅝ | 12⅝ | SpringM .90 | 8 | 18 | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 29⅝ | 24 | SquarD 1.2 | 14 | 77 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | +⅛ |
| 30½ | 23½ | Squibb .96 | 11 | 92 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| 22½ | 17⅛ | Staley 1 | 7 | 31 | 18 | 18⅛ | 18 | +⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 23 | StPoor 1.92a | | 110 | 23⅞ | 23 | 23 | —⅛ |
| 31½ | 24⅛ | StBrnd 1.28 | 12 | 372 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | —⅛ |
| 42½ | 29⅛ | StBPaint .48 | 16 | 42 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34 | —⅛ |
| 12 | 9⅛ | StdMotA .40 | 7 | 33 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| 43⅞ | 36⅞ | StOilCl 2.40 | 8 | 646 | 42⅛ | 41⅞ | 42⅛ | +⅛ |
| 59⅛ | 49⅛ | StOlnd 2.60 | 9 | 514 | 53⅞ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | +⅛ |
| 97⅛ | 73⅛ | StOilOh 1.36 | 26 | 442 | 89⅞ | 89⅛ | 89 | —⅛ |
| 9 | 7 | StPress .40 | 95 | 22 | 8½ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 6⅛ | StPrud .66 | 10 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 19 | 15⅝ | Standex .85 | 7 | 6 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | —⅛ |
| 36½ | 28⅝ | StanW 1.24 | 9 | 39 | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 | +⅛ |
| 13 | 10⅝ | StaMSe 1.05 | | 11 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 40⅞ | 38¼ | StaufCh 1.80 | 7 | 75 | 39 | 38⅞ | 39 | +⅛ |
| 10 | 7⅛ | Sterchl .56 | 7 | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 17 | 13⅛ | SterIDg .70 | 14 | 221 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4⅝ | SterlPre .12 | 7 | 26 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9⅝ | Sterndnt .40 | | 31 | 10⅞ | 10 | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 16⅛ | StevenJ 1.20 | 5 | 28 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17¾ | |
| 37⅝ | 32⅞ | StewWa 1.96 | 7 | 2 | 33⅞ | 33½ | 33½ | —⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 20 | StokVC 1.20 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| 13⅛ | 11⅞ | StokVC pf 1 | | z160 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 65⅞ | 53¾ | StoneW 2.50 | 8 | 17 | 63 | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | —⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 12⅛ | StonCon .60 | 7 | 18 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| 16½ | 14⅛ | StopShop 1 | 5 | 3 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 15⅝ | 9⅞ | StorTec .67t | 7 | 1027 | 12⅞ | 12 | 12⅛ | —2½ |
| 26¼ | 20¼ | StorerB 1 | 9 | 55 | 24⅞ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | +⅞ |
| 15½ | 12⅝ | StridRlt .92 | 7 | 66 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 50⅝ | 38⅛ | StrWor 1.68 | 5 | 28 | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47⅝ | +⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | SuavSho .20 | 5 | 31 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 24⅝ | 19⅛ | SubPrG 1.20 | 8 | 6 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 8⅛ | SuCrest .50 | 6 | 14 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25 | 16⅝ | SunChm .40 | 6 | 35 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | +⅛ |
| 49 | 40⅛ | SunCo 2 | 6 | 119 | 44⅞ | 44¼ | 44⅞ | +⅛ |
| 51 | 49⅞ | SunC pf 2.25 | | 89 | 46⅝ | 45⅞ | 46⅛ | +1⅞ |
| 25 | 19⅞ | Sunbm 1.20 | 10 | 17 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23⅛ | —⅛ |
| 42⅛ | 33⅛ | Sundstr 1.20 | 9 | 142 | 41⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | —⅛ |
| 60 | 48 | Sunds pf3.50 | | 8 | 59⅞ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | |
| 16⅛ | 11 | SunsMg .74r | | 12 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 21⅞ | SuprVal .86 | 9 | 26 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24⅝ | —⅛ |
| 238 | 180 | SuprOil 1.80 | 15 | 73 | 208 | 200 | 208 | +9 |
| 8⅞ | 6⅛ | SupmkG .35 | 6 | 13 | u 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 16⅝ | Supscp .50e | 6 | 7 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | |
| 7⅞ | 6⅛ | SutroM .10e | 82 | 19 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 15⅝ | Swank 1a | 6 | 25 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17 | |
| 20½ | 16⅝ | Sybron .96 | 9 | 14 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 36¼ | Sybrn pf2.40 | | 2 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 7⅞ | Sycor | 9 | 18 | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7 | 5½ | Systron | 9 | 63 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | +⅛ |

**T**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10¼ | 7⅛ | TRE Cp .40 | 11 | 42 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 40⅞ | 34½ | TRW 1.60 | 9 | 32 | 39 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | +⅛ |
| 90 | 81 | TRW pf 4.40 | | 7 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | —⅛ |
| 83 | 75⅞ | TRW pf 4.50 | | 102 | 80¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ | —⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 26¾ | TaftBrd 1 | 8 | 6 | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29¾ | —⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 8⅛ | Talley .70 | 6 | 79 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 10⅛ | Talley pf 1 | | 31 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12½ | |
| 20⅛ | 17⅛ | TampEl 1.12 | 11 | 293 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | —⅛ |
| 47⅞ | 21 | Tandy | 6 | 1027 | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | +⅛ |
| 16 | 10⅝ | Tandycft | 6 | 20 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 9 | Tappan .24 | 9 | 30 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 45⅛ | 35⅞ | Technicr .40 | 9 | 128 | 40⅞ | 39⅞ | 40¼ | +⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 5¼ | Tchncolr .40 | 22 | 165 | u11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 18 | 9 | Technicn | 10 | 44 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 36⅞ | 28¼ | Tektrnx .30 | 17 | 109 | 35½ | 35⅛ | 35½ | +⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4⅝ | Telecor .30 | 4 | 10 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6 | |
| 74⅞ | 53⅞ | Teledn 1.45t | 6 | 308 | u74¼ | 72⅞ | 74 | +⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 6⅝ | Teleprmt | 41 | 94 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ | |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | Telex | 9 | 38 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | —⅛ |
| 37¼ | 31⅛ | Tennco 1.88 | 8 | 613 | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | —⅛ |
| 138 | 117 | Tennc pf5.50 | | 1 | 125 | 125 | 125 | |
| 17½ | 11⅛ | Tesoro 1 | 10 | 146 | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| 31 | 23⅞ | Tesor pf 2.16 | | 33 | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | —¼ |
| 30 | 25⅛ | Texaco 2 | 9 | 848 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | +⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 31⅛ | TexCm 1.10 | 10 | 14 | 33⅞ | 33 | 33¾ | +⅛ |
| 46⅞ | 36⅛ | TexEst 1.85 | 10 | 97 | 44⅞ | 44¼ | 44⅞ | +¼ |
| 31⅞ | 29⅞ | TxET pf 2.87 | | 7 | 31⅛ | 31 | 31⅛ | |
| 40 | 47⅛ | TexGsT 2.40 | 8 | 34 | 46⅛ | 46¼ | 46¼ | |
| 17⅞ | 14¼ | Texind 1b | 18 | 57 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 102¼ | 75⅛ | Texinst 1.32 | 20 | 145 | 90½ | 89½ | 90⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 8⅛ | Texlnt | 17 | 2887 | 11⅞ | 10½ | 11 | +½ |
| 33 | 25⅛ | TexOGs .28 | 11 | 129 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 40 | 28¼ | TxPcLd .35e | 19 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 22¼ | 18⅞ | TexUtil 1.40 | 9 | 209 | 21⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 24⅛ | Texsgif 1.20 | 12 | 38 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | +⅛ |
| 55¼ | 45⅛ | Texglt pf 3 | | 6 | 48⅛ | 46¼ | 48⅛ | —⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3¼ | Texfi Ind | | 29 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 25 | Textron 1.40 | 9 | 36 | 29 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | —⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 30⅞ | Textr pf 2.08 | | 9 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | +⅛ |
| 26¼ | 27⅛ | Textr pf 1.40 | | 3 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —⅛ |
| 26 | 19⅛ | Thiokol .84 | 7 | 38 | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅞ | +⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 32⅛ | ThomBet 1 | 16 | 5 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | +⅛ |
| 16½ | 15⅛ | ThomJW .80 | 3 | 65 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | +½ |
| 9⅛ | 7⅛ | Thrifty .48 | 10 | 7 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 22⅛ | 17⅛ | Ticor 1.10 | 6 | 134 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 16¼ | TidwtMr .60 | 8 | 532 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | +⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 10⅛ | Tigerlnt .50 | 8 | 82 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 32 | Timeln 1.30 | 10 | 79 | 37 | 35⅞ | 36⅛ | —⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 20 | TimeMlr .80 | 11 | 91 | u24 | 23⅞ | 24 | +⅛ |
| 55½ | 50 | Timkn 2.20 | 10 | 85 | 54⅛ | 54 | 54 | —⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 16 | Tishman | 26 | 3 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| 17⅛ | 8½ | ToddSh | 80 | 12 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 27 | 24⅛ | TolEdls 2.32 | 10 | 113 | u27⅛ | 27 | 27 | |
| 25⅛ | 24⅛ | TolEd pf2.21 | | 6 | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 12⅛ | 9¼ | TonkaCp .48 | 8 | 12 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | —¼ |
| 7⅞ | 6⅛ | ToolRol .40b | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 10⅞ | 10⅛ | Tracor .28 | 7 | 46 | 19⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 31⅛ | Trane 1.09 | 11 | 28 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | —⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 34⅛ | TranUn 1.76 | 9 | 30 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 9⅛ | TWA | 4 | 54 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25 | 17 | TWA pf .50k | | 716 | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | +⅛ |
| 16¼ | 13¼ | Transam .66 | 8 | 334 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | |
| 112¾ | 100 | Trans pf 4.50 | | 1 | u114 | 114 | 114 | +1¼ |
| 24¼ | 22⅛ | Traninc 1.92 | | 9 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 17 | Transco 1 | 9 | 190 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21 | +⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 8½ | Transcn .52 | 7 | 16 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| 107 | 101 | TrG pf 10.32 | | z70 | 104 | 104 | 104 | +¾ |
| 99½ | 91¼ | TrGP pf 8.64 | | z220 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 10⅛ | 9⅝ | Transoh .28 | 4 | 10 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | —⅛ |
| 26½ | 21 | Tranwy 1.60 | 8 | 44 | u26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | +⅛ |
| 37 | 30 | Traylrs 1.28 | 9 | 101 | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | —⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 19⅛ | TriCon 2.14e | | 84 | 21⅛ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | +¼ |
| 2 | 1¼ | TriSoM | | 5 | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 8½ | Trianlnd | | 10 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — |
| 7⅞ | 7⅛ | TriaPac .60 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | —⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 17⅞ | Trintyln .80 | 7 | 25 | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅞ | +⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 25⅞ | Tropican .50 | 16 | 72 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | —⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 14 | TucsnG 1.16 | 9 | 96 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 24⅛ | 9⅞ | TwenCn .50 | 16 | 371 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | —½ |
| 24½ | 17 | TycoLab .40 | 9 | 59 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 19½ | TylerCp .60 | 7 | 91 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | +⅛ |
| 19 | 18 | Tymshr | 12 | 35 | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 | +¼ |

**U**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27½ | 19½ | UALInc .60 | 12 | 163 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +¼ |
| 20⅛ | 17⅛ | UGICp 1.48 | 7 | 32 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 15¾ | 13½ | UMCInd 1 | 9 | 58 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ | +⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | UMET Tr | | 18 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 18⅞ | 13⅞ | UOP .60 | 10 | 35 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 18⅛ | UVInd 1 | 5 | 73 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 46¼ | 36⅞ | UVln pf 1.26 | | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 19 | UARCO 1.30 | 7 | 9 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 11 | Unarco .70 | 5 | 57 | u14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 10⅞ | UnBncp .84 | 9 | 62 | 11⅞ | 11⅜ | 11⅞ | +⅛ |
| 66⅞ | 54 | UCamp 1.60 | 11 | 277 | 54⅞ | 54 | 54 | —⅛ |
| 62⅛ | 48⅛ | UnCarb 2.80 | 7 | 1170 | 49⅛ | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | |
| 9 | 7¼ | UnCmrce | 15 | 43 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5⅛ | UnionCp | 9 | 53 | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 16½ | 15 | UnElec 1.36 | 9 | 155 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | —⅛ |
| 53 | 50 | UnEl pf 4.50 | | z60 | 52⅛ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | —⅛ |
| 93 | 86¼ | UnEl pf 8 | | 1 | 91⅛ | 91¼ | 91¼ | +⅛ |
| 59⅛ | 50⅛ | UnOCal 2.20 | 7 | 77 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | +⅛ |
| 59½ | 48 | UPacC 1.70 | 10 | 441 | 57¼ | 56⅞ | 57¼ | +¼ |
| 14¼ | 9¼ | Uniroyal .50 | 18 | 164 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | |
| 89½ | 82¼ | Uniryal pf 8 | | z2800 | 88 | 87¾ | 89 | |
| 10⅛ | 8 | UnBrand | 8 | 15 | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8⅛ | |
| 14⅞ | 12⅛ | UBrd pf 1.20 | | 7 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | —¼ |
| 11⅛ | 10 | UnitCp .80e | | 34 | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10¼ | —¼ |
| 30⅛ | 25½ | UnEnRs 1.72 | 6 | 59 | 29⅞ | 29⅛ | 29⅞ | |
| 16⅛ | 11 | UFinCal .40 | 5 | 21 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | |
| 14⅞ | 11⅞ | UnGrnty | 6 | 21 | 12⅞ | 12⅛ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 25⅛ | Ulllum 2.44 | 9 | 9 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27½ | —⅛ |
| 25¼ | 23⅞ | Ulllu pf 2.20 | | z1100 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | +⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19⅛ | Unitlnd .70 | 9 | 7 | 27¼ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | —⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4⅞ | Unitlnn .14 | 7 | 52 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 12⅛ | UJerBk 1.04 | 8 | 15 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 5 | UnitMM | | 132 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 44⅛ | 31¼ | UnNuclr 1.20t | 10 | 49 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | —⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | UnPkMn | 2 | 114 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 7⅞ | 10⅛ | UnRefg .56 | 8 | 24 | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15⅛ | |
| 39⅛ | 32⅛ | USFidG | 9 | 43 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | —⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 22⅛ | USGyps 1.60 | 12 | 78 | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23½ | +½ |
| 28⅞ | 25 | USGy pf 1.80 | | 13 | 27⅛ | 26½ | 26½ | —¼ |
| 8⅛ | 6⅛ | USHom .20 | 7 | 40 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 8⅛ | 6½ | USInd .40 | 9 | 239 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | —⅛ |
| 14¼ | 9⅞ | USLeasg .40 | 6 | 41 | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | US Rty | | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 27 | 18 | USShoe 1.20 | 6 | 26 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 50 | 38 | USSteel 2.20 | 9 | 786 | 39⅛ | 38⅞ | 39½ | +¼ |
| 31⅛ | 24¼ | USTobc 1.40 | 12 | 6 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 47⅛ | 34⅛ | UnTech 1.80 | 8 | 106 | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 40⅛ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 17⅛ | UniTel 1.28 | 10 | 140 | 20⅛ | 20¼ | 20⅛ | |
| 25¼ | 22¼ | UnlT 2pf1.50 | | 3 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | —¼ |
| 9½ | 6⅛ | Unitrod .10 | 10 | 68 | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | |
| 11 | 9 | Univar .56 | 7 | 9 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 | —⅛ |
| 22¾ | 18⅞ | UnivFd 1.12 | 8 | 4 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 33⅞ | 27⅛ | UnLeaf 1.88 | 7 | 99 | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | +⅛ |
| 38⅞ | 30 | Upjohn 1.20 | 13 | 146 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34⅛ | |
| 18⅛ | 14⅛ | USLIFE .48 | 7 | 144 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12½ | 11⅛ | UslifeF .96 | | 63 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | +⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 21⅛ | UtahPL | 10 | 84 | 22⅛ | 22½ | 22⅛ | +⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 31⅞ | UtPL pf 2.80 | | 6 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | —⅛ |

**V**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22⅛ | 18½ | VFCp 1.10 | 9 | 11 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 24¼ | 17½ | VSICorp .80 | 7 | 3 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | —¼ |
| 10¼ | 7 | Valleyln .40 | 19 | 48 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21 | 14⅛ | Varian .28 | 14 | 41 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20 | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 7¼ | Varolnc .20a | 5 | 140 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 4⅛ | Vendo | | 98 | u 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 3 | Venice .20 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 13⅞ | VestSe 1.31e | | x31 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 23 | 13⅛ | Vetco .20a | 8 | 488 | 16⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —¼ |
| 15⅛ | 9½ | Viacom .20 | 10 | 72 | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 7 | VictorC .20 | 12 | 9 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 15⅛ | 14 | VaEPw 1.24 | 8 | 189 | u16¼ | 15 | 16⅛ | |
| 60 | 54½ | VaEP pf 5 | | z30 | 59 | 59 | 59 | —⅛ |
| 102 | 97½ | VaEP pf8.84 | | z30 | u103 | 103 | 103 | +1 |
| 31⅛ | 30⅛ | VaEP pf2.90 | | 9 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | —⅛ |
| 89⅛ | 85 | VaE pfJ 7.72 | | z100 | 89 | 89 | 89 | —⅛ |
| 84 | 79 | VaEP pf7.20 | | z10 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | —7 |
| 86⅛ | 81⅛ | VaEP pf7.45 | | z3800 | u87 | 86⅛ | 87 | +⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅛ | Vornado | | 23 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 27⅞ | 21⅛ | VulcnM 1.10 | 8 | 47 | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | —⅛ |

**W**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 48¼ | WabR pf4.50 | | z50 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 21 | 15⅛ | Wachov .54 | 9 | 20 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | WachRty | | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 15⅞ | 14⅛ | WalMart .16 | 11 | 49 | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 14⅛ | Walgrn 1.10 | 7 | 27 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 22⅞ | WlkrA 1.49a | 8 | 4 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25¼ | +¼ |
| 21⅞ | 14⅞ | WallBus .66 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 18 | +¼ |
| 27½ | 20½ | WallMu 1.20 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | —⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 29⅛ | WaltJm 1.40 | 8 | 21 | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 | +⅛ |
| 12½ | 11⅛ | WaltJ pf 1 | | z100 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | —⅛ |
| 42⅞ | 32⅛ | WaltJ pf1.60 | | 3 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | —⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5 | WardFd .47t | | 9 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6⅛ | Warnaco | | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 32¼ | 26½ | WarnS 1.30 | 11 | 76 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | —⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 26¼ | WrnCom .80 | 7 | 61 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 8⅛ | WrnerCo .60 | 10 | 4 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 25⅛ | WarnrL 1.10 | 14 | 443 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28½ | +⅛ |
| 25 | 21 | WashGs 2.08 | 9 | 11 | u25¼ | 24⅞ | 25¼ | +⅜ |
| 20⅛ | 16½ | WashNat .80 | 7 | 45 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — |
| 22⅛ | 18⅛ | WashStl 1 | 8 | 9 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — |
| 25⅛ | 20⅛ | WshWl 1.76 | 7 | 27 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 12 | WasteM .28 | 13 | 25 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 18¼ | WatkinJ .32 | 14 | 14 | 24⅛ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5⅞ | WayGos .48 | 14 | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 13⅛ | 8⅛ | Weathrd .50 | 9 | 15 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 12⅛ | 8 | WebbDel | 18 | 116 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| 27½ | 24⅛ | WeisMkt .82 | 9 | 2 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 28⅞ | 24⅛ | WellsF 1.12 | 8 | 220 | 27 | 26½ | 27 | +½ |
| 13⅛ | 9½ | WelFM .67e | 15 | 56 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| 41 | 32½ | WtPtPe 2.40 | 7 | 20 | 36 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 25⅛ | WstctTr 1.94 | 9 | 1 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| 10⅛ | 8 | WnAirL .40 | 7 | 521 | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8⅛ | |
| 30½ | 26⅛ | WnBnc 1.50 | 8 | 53 | 29⅛ | 29½ | 29⅛ | |
| 23⅛ | 14⅛ | WnNoA .40b | 10 | 87 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 14 | WnPacln | 6 | 243 | u22¼ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 17 | WnPubl .88 | 7 | 41 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 17 | WUnion 1.40 | 8 | 50 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 57½ | 54 | WnUn pf4.90 | | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 11⅛ | WnUn dep pf | | 24 | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12⅛ | |
| 65 | 61⅛ | WUTl pf 6 | | 1 | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | |
| 27⅛ | 25⅛ | WUTl pf2.56 | | 63 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | +⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 16¼ | WestgEl .97 | 8 | 1234 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Westmor | | 1 | 19-16 | 19-16 | 19-16 | —⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 26 | Wstvac 1.10 | 8 | 16 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 | +⅛ |
| 46½ | 33⅞ | Weyerhr .80 | 15 | 411 | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 35½ | +⅛ |
| 64⅛ | 49½ | Weyr pf 2.80 | | 55 | 52½ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | +⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 24 | WheelF .72 | 13 | 90 | u31⅞ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | |
| 20 | 14 | WheelPit | | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | +⅛ |
| 62 | 57 | WhelPit pf 6 | | z90 | 58⅛ | 58 | 58 | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 23¼ | Whirlpol 1 | 10 | 44 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 23⅛ | WhitCn 1.10 | 7 | 48 | 27¼ | 27⅛ | 27¼ | |
| 42⅛ | 38⅛ | whitC pfA 3 | | 1 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | +⅛ |
| 43⅛ | 37⅛ | WhitC pfC 3 | | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 8⅛ | 6¼ | WhiteMt | 3 | 117 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 6⅛ | 4¼ | Whittakr | 8 | 38 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 12½ | Wickes .72b | 8 | 24 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | —⅛ |
| 10 | 6½ | Wiebldt .36 | 7 | 11 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 22½ | Williams 1 | 9 | 176 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | +⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6½ | WlishrO .12 | 10 | 29 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 45½ | 40 | WinnD 1.56 | 13 | 36 | 43 | 42⅞ | 43 | |
| 6⅞ | 3⅛ | Winnbgo | 12 | 19 | 4 | 3⅞ | | |
| 19⅛ | 14⅛ | WinterJ 1 | 5 | 13 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | | |
| 32⅛ | 27⅛ | WisEP 2.12 | 10 | 41 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | | |
| 22⅛ | 19⅛ | WisGas 1.70 | 5 | 12 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | | |
| 22⅛ | 19⅛ | WiscPL 1.60 | 10 | 31 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | | |
| 27⅛ | 18⅛ | WISCPS 1.46 | 10 | 34 | 20½ | 20⅛ | | |
| 34 | 28 | Witco 1.52 | 8 | 69 | 30 | 29½ | | |
| 15⅛ | 11⅞ | WitfrD .60 | 5 | 44 | 13½ | 13⅛ | | |
| 5⅛ | 4 | WolvrW .12 | 5 | 61 | 4 | d 3⅞ | | |
| 12⅛ | 10⅛ | Wometc .48 | 6 | 30 | 11⅛ | 11 | | |
| 8⅞ | 6½ | WoodCp .40 | 8 | 19 | 7⅛ | 7½ | | |
| 29⅛ | 19⅞ | WoodPet .30 | 15 | 486 | u30 | 29⅛ | | |
| 26⅛ | 21⅛ | Wolwth 1.40 | 7 | 326 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | | |
| 39½ | 31¼ | Wolw pf 2.20 | | 3 | 34 | 34 | | |
| 85⅛ | 70⅛ | Wrigly 2.40a | 11 | 13 | 83¼ | 83 | | |
| 9⅛ | 8⅛ | Wurlitzr .40 | 6 | 12 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | | |
| 14⅛ | 9⅛ | Wylain .60 | 12 | 24 | 13⅛ | 13¼ | | |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | WyleLb .32 | 7 | 33 | 8¼ | 8 | | |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Wyly Co | | 94 | 1⅛ | 1¼ | | |

**X**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58⅛ | 43⅛ | Xerox 1.60 | 11 | 778 | 48⅛ | 48¼ | | |
| 29¼ | 15⅞ | Xtra .16e | 7 | 62 | 28⅛ | 27 | | |

**Y**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13⅛ | 10⅛ | Yates .05a | 6 | 24 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | | |

**Z**

| — 1977 — High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅛ | 12⅛ | ZaleCp .88 | 7 | 136 | 14⅛ | 14¼ | | |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Zapata .30x | 5 | 57 | 13 | 12⅞ | | |
| 8⅛ | 7 | ZayreCp | 4 | 70 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | | |
| 16 | 13 | Zurnind 960 | 9 | 28 | 14½ | 14⅛ | | |

Sales figures are unofficial.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in going table are annual disbursements based or quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special dividends or payments not designated as reg identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extar or extras. b—Annual rate pl dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid af dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend deferred or no action taken at last dividend k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulati with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Dec paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated ca on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividen sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. x distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being ope under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assur such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting t cent or more has been paid the year's high-lo and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

**Internationa Herald Tribu**
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Everywhere
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## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

| | Dollar | German Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 D. | 5-1/16-5-3/16 | 3⅞-4⅛ | ⅝- ⅞ | 7 - 7½ |
| 1 M. | 5⅝-5⅞ | 3⅞-4 | 3⅛-3⅜ | 7⅞- 7⅞ |
| 3 M. | 5¾-5⅞ | 3⅞-4 | 3-3⅛ | 8⅛- 8⅞ |
| 6 M. | 6⅛-6⅛ | 4⅛-4⅛ | 3⅛-3½ | 9⅛- 9⅞ |
| 1 Y. | 6¼-6⅜ | 4⅛-4⅛ | 3¾-4 | 10⅛-10⅞ |

## International Stock Indexes

| | Yest. | Prev. | 1977 High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 92.10 | 92.30 | 99.50 | 87.80 |
| Brussels | 103.93 | 102.70 | 107.82 | 93.03 |
| Frankfurt | 141.12 | 141.03 | 148.98 | 132.11 |
| London 30 | 456.30 | 456.20 | 477.40 | 358.60 |
| London 500 | 209.80 | 209.25 | 213.89 | 164.45 |
| Milan | 64.44 | 63.63 | 74.05 | 57.93 |
| Paris | 88.30 | 88.30 | 102.90 | 77.80 |
| Sydney | 457.36 | 454.56 | 469.57 | 419.68 |
| Tokyo (n) | 376.82 | 377.52 | 384.14 | 364.70 |
| Tokyo (o) | 4975.93 | 4989.09 | 5157.07 | 4870.24 |
| Zurich | 293.40 | 295.30 | 313.80 | 292.80 |

(n) New. (o) Old.

## Tokyo Exchange

June 30, 1977

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 340 | Matsu E Wks | 636 |
| Canon | 547 | Mitsubi Hvy Ind | 119 |
| Dai Nip Print | 573 | Mitsubi Corp | 473 |
| Fuji Bank | 276 | Mitsui Co | 345 |
| Fuji Photo | 866 | Mitsukoshi | 469 |
| Hitachi | 209 | Nippon Elec | 268 |
| Honda Motor | 627 | Sharp | 364 |
| C Itoh | 267 | Shiseido | 1,200 |
| Japan Air Lines | 2,520 | Sony Corp | 2,420 |
| Kansai El Pwr | 915 | Sumitomo Bank | 277 |
| Kao Soap | 725 | Taisho Marine | 340 |
| Kirin Brewery | 376 | Takeda | 239 |
| Komatsu | 312 | Teijin | 122 |
| Kubota | 307 | Tokio Marine | 474 |
| Matsu Ind | 630 | Toray | 123 |
| | | Toyota | 985 |

* Ex Div.
** Ex Div-Ex Rts.

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 30.70 |
| Albert Heijn | 89.70 |
| Algembank | 312.50 |
| Amrobank | 68.30 |
| A'dam Rub | 76.10 |
| Fokker | 27.50 |
| Heineken | 118 |
| H.V.A. | 49.50 |
| Holl-Am-H | 90.50 |
| Hoogovens | 35.60 |
| K.L.M. | 107.70 |
| Nat Nederl | 97.30 |
| Pakhoed | 79.20 |
| Philips | 27.90 |
| Robeco | 182.50 |
| Rolinco | 131.50 |
| Royal Dutch | 142.40 |
| Unilever | 123.10 |
| Van Ommer | 150 |
| Ver Mach | 74.90 |

### Brussels

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 2,500 |
| Brux-Lamb | 1,625 |
| Cock Ougree | 520 |
| Electrobel | 6,050 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 1,780 |
| Hoboken | 3,105 |
| Pétrofina | 4,340 |
| Ph Gevaert | 1,242 |
| Soc Générale | 1,940 |
| Solvay | 2,750 |
| Un Minière | 928 |

### Frankfurt

| | |
|---|---|
| AEG | 89 |
| BASF | 155.80 |
| Bayer | 136.80* |
| Commerzbk | 187.50 |
| Cont Gummi | 70.70 |
| Daimler | 350.50 |
| Demag | 153 |
| Deutbank | 268.50 |
| DresdeBk | 216.50 |
| Hoechst | 139.30 |
| Hoesch | 46 |
| Karistd | 340 |
| Kaufhof | 219 |
| KHD | 162 |
| Lufthansa | 109.70 |
| Mannesmann | 159 |
| Metallgesell | 220.10 |
| Neckermann | 35.70 |
| RWE new | 167 |
| Schering | 267 |
| Siemens | 262.50 |
| Thyssen | 114.70 |
| Varta | 249 |
| Veba | 120.70 |
| Volkswagen | 174.20 |

* Ex Div.

### London

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am cp | 2.38 |
| Anglo-Am | 26.50 |
| Barclay Bk | 2.80 |
| Beecham Gr | 4.84 |
| BICC | 1.19 |
| Boots | 1.81 |
| Bowater | 1.77 |
| Brit-Am Tob | 2.71 |
| Brit-Oxyg | 0.86 |
| Brit Pet | 9.34 |
| Burmah | 0.65 |
| CadburySc | 0.44 |
| Chartered | 1.13 |
| Courtaulds | 1.31 |
| DeBeer D | 2.68 |
| Decca Rec | 3.32 |
| Distillers | 1.47 |
| Dunlop | 1.09 |
| E Mus Ind | 2.20 |
| GEC | 2.02 |
| FreeStGed $ | $10.00⅛ |
| GKN | 3.48 |
| Glaxo Gr | 5.35 |
| Gold Fields | 1.40 |
| Gt Un St | 2.25 |
| Guinness | 1.34 |
| Hawker-Sidd | 6.70 |
| Hudson Bay | 11.75 |
| Imp Chem | 4.06 |
| Impa | 0.77 |
| Mark&Spen | 1.20 |
| Metal Box | 3.28 |
| Nichols | 0.65 |
| Plessey | 0.89 |
| Rand Mines | 1.63 |
| Rank Org | 1.90 |
| Royal Dutch | 47.50 |
| R.T.Z. | 2.09 |
| Shell | 5.70 |
| Thorn (A) | 3.16 |
| Tube Invest | 4.26 |
| Union Carb | 2.09 |
| Vickers | 1.88 |
| War L3½ | 28.00⅝ |
| West Deep $ | $8.05 |
| West Drief $ | $18.75 |
| West Hold $ | $14.75 |
| West Min | 1.44 |
| Woolworth | 0.54 |
| ZCI | 0.17 |

### Milan

| | |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 587 |
| ERBA | 1,332 |
| EroMarelli | 267 |
| Fiat | 1,827 |
| Finsider | 108 |
| Generali | 41,940 |
| IFI | 2,040 |
| Italgas | 600 |
| Italsider | 163 |
| LaRinas | 48.75 |
| Montedis | 264.25 |
| Olivetti | 970 |
| Pirelli | 1,043 |
| Snia Visco | 844 |

### Paris

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 329 |
| Alimentaire | 85.10 |
| Aquitaine | 290 |
| BSN | 469 |
| Carrefour | 1,174 |
| Cim Lafarge | 181.20 |
| Cie Bancaire | 259.90 |
| CFP | 108 |
| CGE | 259 |
| CCF | 86.25 |
| Ferodo | 347 |
| Imétal | 81.20 |
| L'Oréal | 764 |
| Mach Bull | 28.05 |
| Michelin | 1,151 |
| Moët-Henn | 354.80 |
| Moulinex | 161 |
| Paribas | 150 |
| PUK | 78.20* |
| Penarroya | 44.60 |
| Perrier | 86.80 |
| Peugeot | 239.90 |
| Rh Poulenc | 65.80* |
| Saclior | 23 |
| St Gobain | 109.60 |
| Suez | 221.50 |
| Télémécan | 520 |
| Thomson | 172.10 |
| Usinor | 25 |

* Ex Div.

### Zurich

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | — |
| Buehrle | 2,070 |
| B Boveri | 1,510 |
| Ciba Geigy | 1,400 |
| Cr Suisse | 2,045 |
| Fischer | 675 |
| HofRochN | 8,850 |
| Nestlé | 3,510 |
| Sandoz | 4,400 |
| Sté B Suisse | 373 |
| Sulzer | 2,610 |
| U.B. Suisse | 2,875 |

## S. African Gold Shares

*Quotes in dollars do not include London dollar premium.

# U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 30.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

| Commodity and unit | Thur. | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| FOODS | | |
| Cocoa Accra, lb. | N/A | *.78¼ |
| Coffee 4 Santos, lb. | N/A | *1.12 |
| TEXTILES | | |
| Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd. | .44 | .38½ |
| METALS | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 240.00 | 212.00 |
| Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton | 210.19 | 213.93 |
| Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt | 64-65 | 84-85 |
| Lead spot, lb. | .31 | .23 |
| Copper elect., lb. | .68⅞-.71⅛ | .70⅞ |
| Tin (Straits), lb. | 4.8537 | 3.4681 |
| Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb. | .34 | .37 |
| Silver N.Y., oz. | 4.465 | 4.085 |
| Gold N.Y., oz. | 143.50 | 129.80 |
| COMMODITY Indices | | |
| Moody's index | | |
| June 30 | 883.3 f | 936.7p* |

f—Final.
p—Preliminary.
* Nominal.
** Revised.

### NEW YORK FUTURES

June 30, 1977

**SUGAR No. 11 (112,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 7.75 | 7.88 | 7.55 | 7.70 | +0.02 |
| Sep | 8.25 | 8.44 | 8.25 | 8.30 | +0.15 |
| Oct | 8.60 | 8.74 | 8.60 | 8.64 | +0.17 |
| Jan | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | b9.05 | |
| Mar | 9.16 | 9.24 | 9.15 | 9.17 | —0.16 |
| May | 9.34 | 9.36 | 9.27 | 9.28 | +0.13 |
| Jul | 9.40 | 946 | 935 | 940 | +0.16 |
| Sep | 9.45 | 9.53 | 9.40 | b9.47 | |
| Oct | 9.50 | 9.56 | 9.50 | 9.53 | +0.13 |

Sales: 5,656

**COCOA (30,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 210.80 | 210.00 | 205.75 | 206.00s | +0.10 |
| Sep | 201.60 | 201.75 | 197.25 | 198.00s | +.50 |
| Dec | 183.99 | 184.85 | 188.0 | 18.75s | +.45 |
| Mar | 173.80 | 173.25 | 170.25 | 170.50s | +0.20 |
| May | 165.50 | 165.60 | 165.00 | 163.90s | +0.45 |
| Sep | 152.66 | 152.00 | 151.60 | 151.85s | +0.75 |

Sales: 784.
s-settling.
Spot accra unavailable

**COPPER** 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 60.70 | 60.50 | 59.80 | 60.00s | —0.40 |
| Aug | 60.50 | 60.30 | 60.50 | 60.40s | —0.40 |
| Sep | 61.20 | 61.40 | 60.50 | 60.80s | —0.40 |
| Dec | 62.20 | 62.80 | 61.90 | 62.10s | —0.50 |
| Jan | 62.70 | 63.10 | 62.40 | 62.50s | —0.50 |
| Mar | 63.40 | 64.00 | 63.30 | 63.40s | —0.50 |
| May | 64.40 | 64.80 | 64.30 | 64.30s | —0.50 |
| Jul | 65.40 | 65.40 | 65.20 | 65.70s | —0.60 |

Sales: estimated 6,110.
s-settling.

**COTTON, No. 2** 50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 63.75 | 66.34 | 63.50 | 66.00 | +2.25 |
| Oct | 62.25 | 62.60 | 61.70 | 62.05 | +0.55 |
| Dec | 60.40 | 60.55 | 60.00 | 60.30 | +0.27 |
| Mar | 60.65 | 60.75 | 60.25 | 60.60 | +0.23 |
| May | 60.80 | 61.15 | 60.70 | 60.75 | —0.10 |
| Jul | 61.85 | 61.15 | 60.50 | b61.60 | |
| Oct | | | | b61.25 | |
| Dec | 61.10 | 61.10 | 61.00 | 61.10 | |

Sales: 4,050.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

**MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES** (50,000 lbs)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 5.13 | 5.15 | 5.04 | 5.04 | —0.05 |
| Mar | 5.98 | 6.03 | 5.93 | a5.98 | —0.04 |
| Apr | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.38 | a6.28 | —0.07 |
| May | 7.40 | 7.42 | 7.22 | 7.22 | —0.04 |

Sales: 862

**ORANGE JUICE** 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 95.80 | 95.80 | 94.50 | b94.70 | |
| Sep | 95.50 | 95.50 | 94.30 | 94.40 | —0.10 |
| Nov | 94.00 | 94.00 | 92.50 | 92.75 | —1.60 |
| Jan | 87.50 | 87.90 | 86.55 | 86.60 | —2.20 |
| Mar | 85.00 | 85.50 | 84.25 | 84.40 | —1.05 |
| May | 85.00 | 85.00 | 84.50 | b84.40 | |
| Jul | 84.25 | 84.40 | 84.00 | 84.40 | —0.40 |

Sales: 800.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

**SILVER** (100 troy oz)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 143.10 | 143.10 | 143.10 | 143.30s | —0.10 |
| Aug | 143.70 | 144.20 | 143.60 | 143.60s | —0.10 |
| Sep | 144.00 | 144.00 | 144.00 | 144.10s | —0.10 |
| Oct | 145.20 | 145.20 | 144.70 | 144.80s | —0.10 |
| Dec | 146.30 | 146.60 | 146.00 | 146.10s | —0.10 |
| Feb | 147.30 | 147.50 | 147.30 | 147.40s | —0.10 |
| Apr | 149.10 | 149.10 | 149.00 | 148.90s | —0.10 |
| Jun | 150.70 | 150.80 | 150.30 | 150.40s | —0.10 |
| Aug | 152.00 | 152.00 | 151.90 | 152.00s | —0.10 |
| Oct | 153.00 | 153.10 | 153.00 | 153.60s | —0.10 |

Sales estimated 1,045
s-settling.

**GOLD** (100 troy oz)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 143.10 | 143.10 | 143.10 | 143.30s | —0.10 |
| Aug | 143.70 | 144.20 | 143.60 | 143.60s | —0.10 |
| Sep | 144.00 | 144.00 | 144.00 | 144.10s | —0.10 |
| Oct | 145.20 | 145.20 | 144.70 | 144.80s | —0.10 |
| Dec | 146.30 | 146.60 | 146.00 | 146.10s | —0.10 |
| Feb | 147.50 | 147.50 | 147.30 | 147.40s | —0.10 |
| Apr | 149.10 | 149.10 | 149.00 | 148.90s | —0.10 |
| Jun | 150.70 | 150.80 | 150.30 | 150.40s | —0.10 |
| Aug | 152.00 | 152.00 | 151.90 | 152.s | —.10 |
| Oct | 153.00 | 153.10 | 153.00 | 153.60s | —0.10 |

Sales estimated 1,045
s-settling.

### CHICAGO FUTURES

June 30, 1977

**WHEAT (5,000 bu)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 2.43½ | 2.44¾ | 2.42½ | 2.44½ | —.01½ |
| Sep | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.50¼ | 2.51¼ | —.02½ |
| Dec | 2.62¾ | 2.63 | 2.60½ | 2.61¾ | —.02½ |
| Mar | 2.71½ | 2.72 | 2.69½ | 2.70¼ | —.02¾ |
| May | 2.76 | 2.76 | 2.74 | 2.74¼ | —.02¾ |
| Jul | 2.78½ | 2.78½ | 2.77½ | 2.77½ | —.03 |

**CORN (5,000 bu)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 2.23 | 2.23¼ | 2.20¾ | 2.20¾ | —.05 |
| Sep | 2.28½ | 2.28½ | [illegible] | 2.25¾ | —.05 |
| Dec | 2.33½ | 2.33½ | 2.30¼ | 2.30½ | —.05½ |
| Mar | 2.40 | 2.40½ | 2.38½ | 2.38¾ | —.05 |
| May | 2.45½ | 2.46 | 2.43¾ | 2.43¾ | —.05½ |
| Jul | 2.49 | 2.49¾ | 2.47¼ | 2.47¾ | —.05¼ |

**SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 7.73 | 7.75 | 7.54 | 7.68 | —.15 |
| Aug | 7.78 | 7.78 | 7.54½ | 7.57 | —.19 |
| Sep | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.09 | 7.13 | —.19 |
| Nov | 6.98 | 6.98 | 6.78 | 6.85 | —.21 |
| Jan | 7.02 | 7.02 | 6.84 | 6.90 | —.21 |
| Mar | 7.11 | 7.11 | 6.91 | 6.97 | —.20 |
| May | 7.07 | 7.08 | 6.93 | 7.00 | —.20½ |
| Jul | 7.09 | 7.09 | 6.95 | 7.00 | —.20½ |

**SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 27.10 | 27.10 | 26.35 | 26.65 | —.45 |
| Aug | 27.20 | 27.20 | 26.50 | 26.75 | —.60 |
| Sep | 27.05 | 27.10 | 26.45 | 26.60 | —.60 |
| Oct | 25.85 | 25.95 | 25.15 | 25.40 | —.50 |
| Dec | 25.25 | 25.38 | 24.50 | 24.70 | —.75 |
| Jan | 25.15 | 25.15 | 24.38 | 24.55 | —.80 |
| Mar | 25.00 | 25.00 | 24.18 | 24.40 | —.70 |
| May | 24.95 | 24.95 | 24.00 | 24.30 | —.60 |
| Jul | 24.85 | 24.85 | 23.92 | 24.08 | —.85 |

**SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 205.00 | 206.30 | 200.50 | 202.00 | —3.00 |
| Aug | 208.00 | 209.00 | 203.00 | 204.50 | —3.50 |
| Sep | 200.00 | 200.80 | 196.50 | 197.5 | —3.50 |
| Oct | 189.00 | 190.00 | 185.00 | 186.50 | —4.50 |
| Dec | 188.00 | 188.00 | 183.00 | 184.00 | —4.00 |
| Jan | 187.50 | 187.50 | 184.50 | 185.50 | —5.50 |
| Mar | 190.00 | 190.50 | 187.00 | 187.80 | —.50 |
| May | 192.80 | 192.00 | 189.00 | 189.00 | —4.50 |
| Jul | 195.00 | 195.00 | 190.50 | 190.50 | —4.50 |

**SILVER (5,000 troy oz)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | | | | 447.00 | —3.90 |
| Aug | 451.00 | 452.00 | 448.00 | 448.50 | —4.00 |
| Oct | 456.50 | 457.20 | 454.00 | 454.20 | —3.80 |
| Dec | 462.00 | 462.50 | 459.50 | 459.50 | —4.00 |
| Feb | 468.00 | 468.50 | 465.00 | 465.30 | —3.90 |
| Apr | 473.00 | 473.50 | 470.50 | 470.70 | —4.10 |
| Jun | 478.00 | 479.5 | 475.90 | 475.90 | —4.30 |
| Aug | 483.40 | 48 .80 | 481.70 | 481.70 | —4.00 |
| Oct | 490.00 | 490.50 | 487.20 | 487.20 | —4.00 |
| Dec | 495.50 | 495.50 | 492.50 | 492.80 | —3.90 |

**LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 41.60 | 41.82 | 41.32 | 41.45 | — .15 |
| Oct | 40.05 | 40.25 | 39.80 | 40.00 | — .07 |
| Dec | 40.65 | 40.65 | 40.22 | 40.40 | — .25 |
| Jan | | | | a40.65 | — .15 |
| Feb | 41.05 | 41.05 | 40.55 | 40.80 | — .25 |
| Apr | 41.75 | 41.77 | 41.27 | 41.52 | — .38 |
| Jun | 42.75 | 42.75 | 42.50 | b42.55 | — .45 |
| Aug | 42.97 | 42.97 | 42.75 | 42.90 | — .35 |

Sales: Aug 4716; Oct 1343; Dec 1048; Jan 0; Feb 264; April 139; June 44; Aug 17.
Open interest: Aug 21119; Oct 11896; Dec 7835; Jan 86; Feb 3636; April 1869; June 877; Aug 90.

**LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 47.50 | 48.00 | 47.35 | 47.95 | + .20 |
| Aug | 45.60 | 45.65 | 44.90 | 45.20 | — .50 |
| Oct | 39.60 | 39.65 | 39.00 | 39.00 | — .60 |
| Dec | 40.00 | 40.05 | 39.45 | 39.50 | — .10 |
| Feb | 38.55 | 38.60 | 38.20 | 38.20 | — .55 |
| Apr | 36.05 | 36.25 | 35.65 | 35.70 | — .30 |
| Jun | 38.50 | 38.55 | 37.90 | 37.90 | — .35 |
| Jul | | | | b38.15 | |
| Aug | | | | b37.35 | |

Sales: July 1713; Aug 2958; Oct 1220; July 0; Aug 0.
Open interest: June 3; July 3816; Aug 4124; Oct 3319; Dec 1320; Feb 589; April 239; June 48; July 3; Aug 1.

**SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 50.50 | 51.55 | 50.50 | 5 |
| Sep | 57.80 | 58.90 | 57.70 | 5 |
| Oct | 55.65 | 55.90 | 55.65 | 5 |
| Nov | 59.00 | 59.00 | 58.50 | 5 |
| Dec | 60.80 | 61.05 | 60.35 | 6 |

Sales: Jul 240; Sep 294; Oct [illegible] Dec 48.
Open interest: June 2; Jul 1206; Oct 7; Nov 143; Dec 321.

**PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jul | 55.80 | 55.95 | 54.82 | 5 |
| Aug | 55.00 | 55.25 | 53.85 | 5 |
| Feb | 53.05 | 53.10 | 52.02 | 5 |
| Mar | 52.40 | 52.50 | 51.80 | 5 |
| May | 53.00 | 53.00 | 52.30 | b5 |
| Jul | 53.65 | 53.70 | 52.50 | 5 |
| Aug | | | | a5 |

Sales: July 2204; Aug 3031; March 15; May 7; Jul 1; Aug 0.
Open interest: July 3086; Aug 1741; March 443; May 220; Ju 43.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

## London Metals Ma

June 30, 1977

| | Today Bid-Asked | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: | | |
| Spot | 753 - 754 | 763 |
| 3 months | 773 - 773.50 | 782 |
| Cathodes: Spot | 744 - 745 | 750 |
| 3 months | 762.50- 763.50 | 767 |
| Tin: Spot | 5,685 -5,695 | 5,650 |
| 3 months | 5,760 -5,765 | 5,735 |
| Lead: Spot | 332 - 332.50 | 331 |
| 3 months | 325.50- 326 | 334 |
| Zinc: Spot | 311.50- 312 | 320. |
| 3 months | 320 - 320.50 | 329 |
| Silver: Spot | 261.50- 262 | 263. |
| 3 months | 266.10- 266.50 | 267. |

## London Commodit

June 30, 1977

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUGAR | | | |
| Aug | 118.75 | 116.60 | 118.75-118.98 |
| Oct | 123.75 | 120.75 | 123.70-123.75 |
| Dec | 128 | 127.70 | 127.75-127.95 |
| Mar | 132.75 | 132.25 | 132.75-133 |
| May | 135.25 | 131.75 | 135.25-135.50 |
| Aug | 137.25 | 133.50 | 137.05-137.25 |
| Oct | 140.25 | 139.50 | 140.30-140.35 |
| Lots: 2,536. | | | |
| COCOA | | | |
| Jul | 3,055 | 2,980 | 3,017 -3,018 |
| Sep | 2,770 | 2,715 | 2,730 -2,735 |
| Dec | 2,535 | 2,508 | 2,503½-2,504 |
| Mar | 2,395 | 2,360 | 2,360 -2,363 |
| May | 2,315 | 2,275 | 2,270 -2,280 |
| Jul | 2,220 | 2,285 | 2,200 -2,209 |
| Sep | 2,158 | | 2,131 -2,139½ |
| Lots: 3,333. | | | |
| COFFEE | | | |
| Jul | 2,240 | 2,040 | 2,035 -2,140 |
| Sep | 2,275 | 2,050 | 2,195 -2,200 |
| Nov | 2,250 | 2,050 | 2,150 -2,170 |
| Jan | 2,220 | 2,060 | 2,145 -2,165 |
| Mar | 2,200 | 1,980 | 2,125 -2,135 |
| May | 2,170 | | 2,100 -2,130 |
| Jul | 2,150 | | 2,100 -2,140 |
| Lots: 5,437. | | | |

## Paris Commoditi

June 30, 1977

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Ask |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUGAR | | | |
| Aug | 1,060 | 1,050 | 1,050-1,0 |
| Oct | 1,060 | 1,050 | 1,052-1,0 |
| Nov | — | — | 1,050-1,0 |
| Dec | 1,060 | 1,045 | 1,055-1,0 |
| Jan | — | — | 1,055-1,0 |
| Mar | 1,080 | 1,072 | 1,079-1,0 |
| May | — | — | 1,080-1,0 |
| Jul | — | — | 1,100-1,1 |
| Aug | — | — | 1,100-1,1 |
| Lots: 127. | | | |
| COCOA | | | |
| Jul | — | — | 2,463-2,6 |
| Sep | 2,480 | 2,425 | 2,457-2,4 |
| Dec | 2,158 | — | 2,135-2,14 |
| Mar | — | — | 2,020 — |
| May | — | — | 1,920 — |
| Jul | — | — | 1,860 — |
| Lots: 12. | | | |

## European Gold Markets

June 30, 1977

| | Open | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 142.95 | 143.00 | +0.65 |
| Zurich | 143.125 | 143.125 | +0.75 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 146.14 | 146.05 | +1.33 |

U.S. dollars per ounce.

## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Actives

June 30, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

| | Sales | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brit Pet | 405,600 | 16½ | |
| Texas Intl | 304,300 | 11 | + ½ |
| AmTT | 240,500 | 63⅛ | |
| Occiden Pet | 232,000 | 29⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Hercule Inc | 224,100 | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Reynold Mtl | 220,100 | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Kennecott | 202,800 | 30 | +1⅛ |
| PhillipsPet | 182,700 | 31 | — ⅛ |
| Rockwel Int | 175,900 | 32⅞ | —4⅝ |
| GulfWstn | 152,700 | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| StdOil Cal | 149,700 | 41⅞ | — ¼ |
| Avco Corp | 146,100 | 19⅞ | — ½ |
| Sony Corp | 135,700 | 9 | |
| Gulf Oil | 133,800 | 28 | + ⅛ |
| Westgh El | 132,500 | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |

| | Today NYSE Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 19.47 | 19.00 |
| Advanced | 842 | 670 |
| Declined | 549 | 716 |
| Unchanged | 459 | 486 |
| Total issues | 1850 | 1872 |
| New 1977 highs | 101 | 71 |
| New 1977 lows | 19 | 27 |

### Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Ind | 914.69 | 920.88 | 909.09 | 916.30 | + 2.97 |
| 20 Trn | 236.56 | 239.14 | 235.83 | 238.80 | + 2.39 |
| 15 Utl | 114.68 | 115.22 | 114.07 | 114.66 | — 0.06 |
| 65 Stk | 311.25 | 313.57 | 309.64 | 312.31 | + 1.27 |

### NYSE Index

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | — | — | 55.10 | +0.20 |
| Industrials | — | — | 59.27 | +0.22 |
| Transportation | — | — | 43.85 | +0.36 |
| Utilities | — | — | 42.79 | +0.09 |
| Finance | — | — | 56.58 | +0.13 |

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Shares Buy | Sales | *Short |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 29 | 121,137 | 268,856 | 2,316 |
| June 28 | 137,003 | 290,068 | 1,076 |
| June 27 | 141,576 | 307,979 | 1,447 |
| June 24 | 136,996 | 296,442 | 1,817 |
| June 23 | 127,818 | 301,921 | 1,458 |

*These totals are including in the sales figures.

### American Most Actives

| | Sales | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aegis Corp | 194,300 | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| GIBas Pet | 106,600 | 8⅛ | + ¼ |
| Intl Bnknot | 88,800 | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Robintech | 57,100 | 13⅝ | +2 |
| Asamera O | 56,500 | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| ApldDevcs | 49,900 | 7⅛ | + ½ |
| Comodrintl | 49,400 | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FlyDig Oil | 46,200 | 25 | +1⅛ |
| Spencer Cos | 45,900 | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| RisdonMf | 43,000 | 18 | —1⅛ |
| Approx final total | | 3,200,000 | |
| Stock sales year ago | | 2,336,735 | |

American Stock Index:

| High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120.41 | 119.57 | 120.32 | +0.74 |

June 29, 1977

### Standard & Poor's

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inds | 110.70 | 109.38 | 110.30 | —0.04 |
| Utils | 56.15 | 55.57 | 55.92 | —0.07 |
| Finance | 12.00 | 11.85 | 11.95 | +0.01 |
| Transp. | 14.83 | 14.64 | 14.77 | +0.01 |
| Comp. | 100.49 | 99.30 | 100.11 | —0.02 |

## Thursday's New Highs and L

NEW HIGHS— 101

Addressog, Allied Super, AmBldg M, A Dualvest, Amfel Inc, ArizPub Svc, Aro Corp, Bobbie Brks, BristMyer, CL Asst pf, CaroPwLt, Chem NY, ChiBrIr, ChockFON, ChurChick, ChsGas El, ClevEl pfA, CeSGs pfB, Con Edis, Dan River, DaytPL pfF, Dorsey Cp, duPnt 4.50pf, DukeP pfG, EDS, Enserch pf, Faberge Inc, Fairch Ind, FlexiVan Cp, FordMot n, GenAmOil, Gen Refrac, Genstar Ltd, Green Giant, GrnGnt pf, Hack Watr, Handlemn, HooverBB, Inexco Oil, Int Mining, IowaBeef, Itel Corp, Itel 1.44pf, Jostens, Kais CemG, KanebSvc, LanierBP wd, Liberty Cp, MacAndFo, Maratho Mf, McGrw Hill, MetE 8.12pf, MhWl 2.12pf, MidCont Tel, Mor Nor, NatMed Ent, NatPresto, NatPresto wi, Natoms 1.60p, Neptune, NevPw 8pf, NewEng GE, NMgM Pow, North Telec, Northrop, Oxford Ind, Pac Lshlg, Penda PwLt, Phila, Pless, PSE, PSE, PSE, Rapi, RaA, RapA, Rayr, Roch, Rock, Sayl, SeaC, Seag, Sowe, Spar, Supn, Syst, Tech, Tele, Time, Tole, Tran, Tran, Unar, Vend, VaEl, VEP, VaEP, Wash, WnP, Whee, Woo

NEW LOWS— 19

AlleghLud, Amlex Inc, Cast Soya, DiamShm, DiamSh pfD, Fischb Ahe, GIWfnd wi, Hercule Inc, Monarch M, Monsanto pf, Pullman, Raytheon, Republic Stl, Rohn, StRe, Sings, StdP, Whls, Wolw

# Currency Rates

June 30, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L. It. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.4725 | 4.2550 | 105.77* | 50.285* | 27.97y | — | 6.8870* | 100.53* | 41.06* |
| Brussels (c) | 36.04 | 61.99 | 15.41525 | 7.3275 | 4.074* | 14.5735 | — | 14.6435 | 5.98 |
| Frankfurt | 2.3393 | 4.0235 | — | 47.57* | 2.646x | 94.50* | 6.488* | 94.93* | 38.79* |
| London (z) | 1.72005 | — | 4.0140 | 8.4535 | 1,522 | 4.2585 | 62.0 | 4.2370 | 10.375 |
| Milan | 884.75 | 1521.95 | 378.19 | 179.67 | — | 357.43 | 24.54 | 359.23 | 146.71 |
| Paris | 4.9190 | 8.4630 | 210.390* | — | 5.5615x | 198.850* | 13.6540* | 199.860* | 81.690* |
| Zurich | 2.4632 | 4.23725 | 105.285* | 50.08* | 0.2784* | 99.50* | 6.84125* | — | 40.86* |

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.03125; Escudo: 38.545; Israeli £: 9.44; Peseta: 89.67; Schilling: 16.565; Sw. krona: 4.4005; Yen: 267.45; Norw. krone: 5.3335; Fin. mark: 4.0560; Belgian financial franc: 36.07; Hong Kong $: 4.6840; Singapore $: 2.46425; Canadian $: 0.9417.

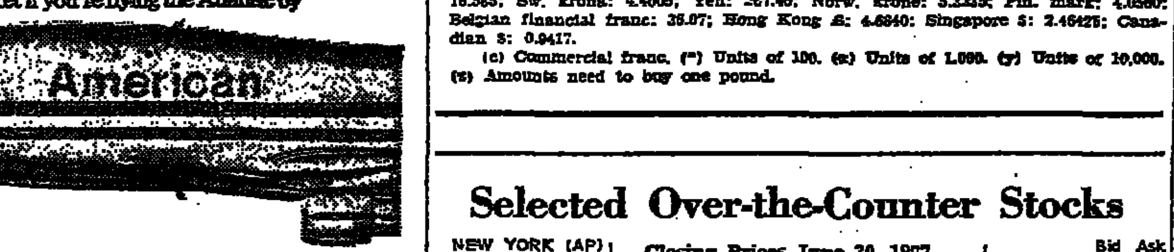
(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts need to buy one pound.

# Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices June 30, 1977

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| AEL Ind | 5⅛ | 5½ |
| AFAProt | 5½ | 6¼ |
| AID Inc | 7½ | 9½ |
| AVM Cp | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| AddisnW | 7 | 7½ |
| AdvRoss | 3 | 3⅛ |
| Alberts | 8½ | 9¼ |
| Alicolnc | 12¾ | 13¼ |
| AllynB | 10½ | 11 |
| Am Finl | 11⅞ | 12¼ |
| Am Furn | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |
| Am Greet | 10⅛ | 11 |
| A Micro | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| Am Telev | 24¼ | 25¼ |
| Am Weld | 11 | 12 |
| Amtr Dv | 1⅛ | 1⅞ |
| Anadite | 5½ | 5⅞ |
| Anheus B | 23½ | 24 |
| AntaCp | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| Ard May | 2 | 2½ |
| ArkWIG | 31¼ | 32 |
| AsCC Bot | 15¼ | 16 |
| AtlGas Lt | 16½ | 15⅞ |
| Baird At | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| Bang Hy | 15 | 15¼ |
| Bkam Rlt | 10⅞ | 11⅛ |
| BasicRs | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Bassett F | 17 | 17¼ |
| Bayls Mk | 9⅞ | 10⅞ |
| Beeline | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| Betz Lab | 28½ | 29¼ |
| Bibb Co | 8⅞ | 9⅛ |
| Bird Son | 29⅞ | 31 |
| Birtchr | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| Bick Hills | 22 | 22½ |
| Bonza Int | 3⅛ | 3⅞ |
| Brinks | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| Brks Sca | 23¾ | 24½ |
| Brwning | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Buckb M | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Buckeye | 10¾ | 11⅛ |
| Burn Sim | 4¼ | 4⅛ |
| CalWSv | 31½ | 33 |
| Campl Ch | 3⅛ | 3½ |
| Canrad H | 2⅛ | 2⅞ |
| Cap Swst | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| Capin Air | 2¼ | 3⅛ |
| Cap Tec | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| Care Cp | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| CenVt PS | 15¼ | 15⅞ |
| Chm Lea | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| Chesa Ut | 10¾ | 11⅛ |
| Chiltn Cp | 7⅛ | 7⅞ |
| ChrisS | 126½ | 127½ |
| Circle F | 5¼ | 6 |
| CitznUt A | 36⅞ | 36⅞ |
| CitznUt B | 30⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Clark Mf | 27 | 28½ |
| Clow Cp | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| Colu Vent | ¾ | 1⅛ |
| Com Clr | 13⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Coml Sh | 27 | 28½ |
| Comw Pa | 31¾ | 32⅛ |
| Con Pap | 32¼ | 33¼ |
| Craw Co | 13½ | 14¼ |
| Cross Co | 27¾ | 28 |
| Cully Fod | 2 | 3 |
| Danly M | 13⅛ | 14½ |
| Data Dsn | 4½ | 4⅞ |
| Data 100 | 7⅛ | 7⅞ |
| DaytMal | 26½ | 28 |
| Decor In | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| DeKlb Ag | 25¼ | 26¼ |
| DeLux C | 26⅞ | 27¼ |
| Det CanT | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| Det IntBr | 18½ | 21½ |
| Dewey El | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Diam Cry | 20½ | 21½ |
| Dixn Cru | 19¼ | 20¼ |
| Docutel | 4½ | 4⅞ |
| Dollar G | 9⅞ | 10¼ |
| Dorch G | 10⅛ | 10⅞ |
| Dovle DB | 21¾ | 22¼ |
| Dunkin D | 8½ | 8⅛ |
| Durlron | 16¼ | 17¼ |
| Eberln In | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| Econ Lab | 20¼ | 20⅞ |
| ElPas El | 12⅛ | 12⅞ |
| Elder Be | 7¼ | 8 |
| Elec Nucl | 8¾ | 9½ |
| Elec Mod | 2⅞ | 3⅛ |
| Energy C | 19¼ | 20 |
| Entwistl | 3 | 3¼ |
| Equty Oil | 19½ | 20¼ |
| Ethan Al | 16 | 16¾ |
| Fab Tek | 1 3-16 | 1 7-16 |
| FldUn Lf | 19½ | 20 |
| Fingrht | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| FtBkSys | 36¼ | 37 |
| Fst Bost | 18¾ | 19½ |
| FtEmpSt | 7⅛ | 7⅞ |
| FtWnFn | 2¾ | 3 |
| Flckngr | 14⅛ | 14⅞ |
| Fla WatU | ¾ | 1⅛ |
| Forest O | 19¾ | 20⅛ |
| Frmjgll | ¾ | 1¼ |
| Fotomat | 11⅛ | 11⅞ |
| Frkln Cp | 6¼ | 6½ |
| Frnkln El | 15¼ | 15⅞ |
| Frnd Ice | 11 | 11¾ |
| Gen RIEs | 3⅛ | 4½ |
| G Relnsu | 179 | 183 |
| Gov EFin | 15 | 17⅛ |
| Graph Cn | 16½ | 17¼ |
| Green Mt | 12⅛ | 12⅞ |
| Grey Adv | 26⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Gulf Intst | 16¼ | 17 |
| Gyrodn | 2⅞ | 3¼ |
| Harper R | 12 | 12⅛ |
| Hartf NC | 13 | 13⅛ |
| Henred F | 16¼ | 17 |
| Holobm | 1⅛ | 2 |
| Hoover | 12⅞ | 13¼ |
| Horiz Res | 1 | 1½ |
| Huds Pap | 32⅞ | 34 |
| Hyatt Cp | 8¾ | 9⅛ |
| Hyatt Int | 4⅛ | 4⅞ |
| Ind Nucir | 2⅞ | 3¼ |
| Infra Ind | 2 | 2½ |
| Intel Cp | 48½ | 50 |
| Interc En | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| Intrmk In | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| Intrmt G | 21¾ | 22¼ |
| InBk Wsh | 5 | 5⅞ |
| IaSou Ut | 27 | 27½ |
| JamWPr | 4½ | 5 |
| Jamsby | 13¾ | 14 |
| Jiffy Fds | ⅞ | 1⅛ |
| Joslyn M | 16 | 16¾ |
| KaisSti pf | 19⅞ | 20⅞ |
| Kalvar | 1⅛ | 1⅞ |
| Kaman A | 24½ | 25¼ |
| Kamps A | 8⅞ | 9⅛ |
| Kate Gre | ¾ | 1¼ |
| Kaysam | 4½ | 5 |
| Keer Tr | 18¾ | 17⅞ |
| Kelly Svc | 28⅛ | 29 |
| Keuff Ess | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| Keye Fib | 17⅛ | 17⅞ |
| Key CusF | 3⅛ | 4¼ |
| Keys Int | 16¼ | 17⅛ |
| King Int | 4⅛ | 4⅞ |
| Knap Vos | 16 | 17 |
| Lance In | 22¾ | 23½ |
| Land Res | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| Lane Co | 16½ | 17½ |
| Limll Str | 19⅛ | 16¼ |
| Lin Bcast | 18⅞ | 19⅛ |
| Log Etrn | 5½ | 6¼ |
| Madisn G | 16 | 16½ |
| Mai Rlty | ⅛ | 13-16 |
| Malikrt | 36⅞ | 37⅛ |
| MgtAssis | 6⅛ | 6⅞ |
| Manor C | 5½ | 6¼ |
| Maui LP | 14½ | 15½ |
| McCorm | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| McQuay | 16 | 16⅛ |
| Measur | 16⅛ | 16⅞ |
| Medtrn | 25⅛ | 26 |
| Merld In | 2½ | 3⅛ |
| Mdlsx W | 21¼ | 22¼ |
| Midld Ca | 2⅞ | 2½ |
| Midl Bks | 23¾ | 24⅛ |
| Millipr | 23 | 23⅞ |
| MissVl G | 16½ | 17⅛ |
| Mont Col | 4⅞ | 5 |
| Moore S | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Moore P | 10¼ | 11⅛ |
| Morg Res | ½ | 1 |
| Mostek | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Motch M | 5⅞ | 6½ |
| Mot Club | 5⅛ | 5⅞ |
| Mueller | 14⅞ | 15½ |
| Narag Cp | 12 | 13 |
| Nat G&O | 13¼ | 14¼ |
| Nat Lib | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| N SecRsh | 5¼ | 6 |
| Nashw RI | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| NJNat G | 14⅛ | 15¼ |
| Nielsn A | 20⅞ | 21¼ |
| Nielsn B | 20⅞ | 21⅞ |
| NoCar Gs | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| NoEOI un | 33 | 38¾ |
| NW NatG | 9⅞ | 10¼ |
| NW PuSv | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| Noxel Cp | 17⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Ogilvy M | 33¼ | 34 |
| Ohio Ferr | 12½ | 13½ |
| Otter TP | 21¼ | 22⅛ |
| Over NA | 3⅛ | 3⅞ |
| PCA Int | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| Pabst Br | 23⅞ | 24¼ |
| PacGa R | 35 | 25¾ |
| Pakco | 1 | 2 |
| Pauley P | 7⅛ | 8 |
| Pearl Mf | 11⅛ | 12¼ |
| Pa Enter | 17⅛ | 17⅞ |
| PrzlOG | 14⅛ | 14⅞ |
| Pefrsn H | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Petrolt | 42⅛ | 43½ |
| Pattibon | 23¾ | 24⅛ |
| Piedmt A | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| Pinkrtn | 29⅛ | 30½ |
| Pion HIB | 23½ | 24 |
| Pistllin | 2¼ | 3½ |
| Possis Cp | 1⅛ | 1⅞ |
| Progrp | 1¾ | 2⅛ |
| PubS NC | 11⅞ | 12¼ |
| P Bennet | 16¼ | 17 |
| PutD Cap | 7⅛ | 7⅞ |
| Qual Inns | 2⅞ | 3 |
| Ragen Pr | 7 | 7½ |
| Rahall C | 17¼ | 18¼ |
| Raychm | 124 | 129 |
| Raymnd | 20¼ | 21¼ |
| Recog Eq | 8⅞ | 9 |
| Road Ex | 31¾ | 32½ |
| Robin M | 21¾ | 22¾ |
| Roselon | 2¼ | 3½ |
| Rouse | 6⅛ | 7 |
| Rus Stov | 13⅛ | 13⅞ |
| Sadlier | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| Scan Dat | 1⅛ | 1⅞ |
| Scripps H | 36⅛ | 38½ |
| Seis Delt | 3⅞ | 4¼ |
| Seneca F | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| SevenUp | 25⅛ | 27½ |
| Shaw Cp | 26½ | 27¼ |
| Snap Tls | 25¼ | 26 |
| SolidSt Sc | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| S CalWat | 13½ | 14¼ |
| SwGs Cp | 10⅞ | 11¼ |
| SwEl Sv | 14¼ | 17½ |
| Standyn | 25⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Std Regis | 22¼ | 23 |
| Stan HPd | 13⅛ | 14½ |
| Sterlg Str | 5⅞ | 6½ |
| Strawb Cl | 24½ | 26 |
| Super El | 5⅛ | 5⅞ |
| TIME DC | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| Tampax | 38 | 39 |
| Tech Pub | 20½ | 22½ |
| Tecum P | 63 | 65 |
| Tennant | 30 | 32 |
| Tifny Co | 11½ | 11¾ |
| ToscoCp | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| Transo O | 12 | 13 |
| Trico Pd | 37 | 40 |
| Trlin OG | 10⅛ | 10⅞ |
| Tyson F | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Un McGil | 10½ | 11½ |
| US Surg | 12⅛ | 12⅞ |
| US TrkLn | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| UVa Bks | 19⅛ | 19⅞ |
| UpPen P | 21 | 21¾ |
| Valley Gs | 10½ | 10¾ |
| VanD Air | 9¾ | 10½ |
| Vance S | 4¼ | 5¼ |
| Velcro | 8¾ | 9½ |
| Ventron | 43 | 44 |
| VaN Bnk | 21 | 22 |
| Wads Pu | 8⅞ | 9⅛ |
| Wsh NG | 15 | 15½ |
| Webb Re | 11½ | 12 |
| Weight W | 9⅛ | 10 |
| Weldtrn | 1⅛ | 2 |
| Welng M | 6⅛ | 6⅞ |
| Well Gar | 5 | 5⅛ |
| Wstn Mtg | 2⅞ | 3¼ |
| Westmd | 43½ | 44½ |
| Wdwrd L | 26¼ | 27 |
| WridwEn | 4 13-16 | 5 1-16 |
| Wright W | 4 | 4⅛ |
| ZenUt B | 29 | 30 |

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June 22, 1977.

**EMPRESA NACIONAL**
**DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA (ENEE)**
**Bid Notice E-VII-101**

The Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE) gives public notice that it is interested in acquiring thermal generating equipment to be used in the expansion of the Interconnected System of the Republic of Honduras. This equipment should be delivered and installed in Puerto Cortes, Honduras, in a period of 360 days starting from the effective date of the contract. The potential bidders should commit themselves to deliver the equipment in the form in which it will be contracted, which will include installation. The firms can obtain these Bid Documents in the Supply Department (Departamento de Proveeduria) of ENEE, upon prior written request, beginning on June 23, 1977.
The written request should be sent to:

Departamento de Proveeduria
Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE)
Apartado 99
Tegucigalpa D. C Honduras.

It should specify:

1. Name of the firm or manufacturer who will participate in the bidding.
2. Name of their representative in Honduras.
3. Address of both.

In addition to this written request, interested parties should pay the sum of 60 Lempiras (U.S. $30) for each set of Bid Documents. These Bid Documents are identified in the following manner:

Licitation E-VII-101,
Planta de Generacion Tormica.

The Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica has made a loan request to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in order to finance the project, but ENEE reserves the right to arrange financing with the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), the Central Bank for Economic Integration or directly with the potential equipment suppliers. Only qualified suppliers from member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund or Switzerland are eligible to participate in this bidding. The potential bidders should meet the minimum requirements indicated in the Bid Documents.

Dr. Luis Cosenza Jimenez,
General Manager.

طبق الأصل

# Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 30

| 1977 High | 1977 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7½ | 5⅝ | AE Plast .05e | 5 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 13 | 9 | AARCp .36 | 8 | 12 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝+ | ¼ |
| 5⅞ | 4⅝ | AAVCos .32 | 7 | 4 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½— | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6¼ | APS Inc .30 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 + | ⅛ |
| 12½ | 9⅞ | ASPRO .56 | 5 | 4 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼— | ¼ |
| 1⅜ | 11-16 | ATI Inc | | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 15½ | 11¼ | AVXCp .32 | 8 | 8 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14¼+ | ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 4 | AZLRes .10g | 33 | 171 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 — | ⅛ |
| 7 | 5⅛ | AZL pf .48 | | 18 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 + | ⅜ |
| 3 | 2¼ | AcmePr | 6 | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 9½ | 6⅞ | Action .28b | 5 | 3 | 6⅝d | 6¼ | 6¼— | ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | ActonCp | 10 | 87 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5½+ | ⅛ |
| 6 | 3¼ | AdamR .04e | 8 | 10 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 16⅝ | 12⅞ | AdobeOil .16 | 19 | 185 | 16¾ | 16 | 16⅝+ | ¾ |
| 2 | 1¼ | AegisCp | 9 | 1832 u | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 8½ | AeroFlo .30 | 6 | x2 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Aeronca | | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 4⅞ | 3⅝ | AffilCap .10e | 4 | 17 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅞ | AffilHsp .24 | 7 | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 7½ | 5⅞ | AlterSix .34 | 5 | 10 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 5⅛ | 3⅜ | AlaskAir | 5 | 8 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 8¼ | AllegCp wt | | 7 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅝+ | ¼ |
| 6⅞ | 4⅛ | AllegAir | 14 | 18 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | |
| 2⅞ | 1⅞ | AllegA wtO | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 + | ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅛ | AllianT .36e | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 — | ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | AlldArt | | 11 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼+ | ⅛ |
| 20½ | 13⅝ | AlldThr .88 | 8 | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Alphaind | 7 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7⅛ | 5⅜ | Altamil .10e | 5 | 4 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 1⅜ | 13-16 | AltecCp | | 8 | 15-16 | 13-16 | 13-16— | 1-16 |
| 7-16 | ⅛ | AltecCp wt | | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛— | 1-16 |
| 16⅞ | 11¼ | AlterFds .50 | 10 | 62 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝— | ⅜ |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | AMAX wt | | 20 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞— | |
| 4 | 1⅛ | AmAgro | | 44 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 + | ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6⅜ | AmBilt .25 | 12 | 5 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞— | ⅛ |
| 24½ | 16⅞ | AmBrd wt | | 16 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 6⅛ | AmBusP .28 | 8 | 5 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 7⅝ | 6⅜ | AContrl .48 | 9 | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛+ | ¼ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅜ | AGarPd .34 | 19 | 10 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | AIntPict | 6 | 27 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞— | ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7 | AMzeB .40 | 7 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 52⅝ | 47 | AmMf 2.80e | 5 | 12 | 48⅛ | 48 | 48⅛+ | ¼ |
| 5⅞ | 4½ | AMotInns | 5 | 12 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞— | ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 32¾ | AmPetf 2.20 | 9 | 20 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | ASafEq .07e | 5 | 55 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 14⅛ | 8⅝ | AScIE .04e | 24 | 11 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅜ | AmTec .30e | 5 | 21 u | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½+ | ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 11 | AUtilS .90e | | 3 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 3¼ | 2½ | Andrea .07e | 10 | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 4⅝ | 2 | AngloC .13e | 8 | 307 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 6⅛ | Anken .28 | 5 | 6 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5 | Anthon .32f | 4 | 11 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½— | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5¼ | AppldDta | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 6⅞ | 3 | ApldDev | 24 | 370 u | 7⅝ | 6¾ | 7⅜+ | ⅜ |
| 17⅝ | 14⅛ | AquitCa .32 | 11 | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝— | ¼ |
| 7⅛ | 3¾ | Armin .12 | 13 | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 8⅝ | 4¼ | ArrowE | 5 | 28 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 9⅞ | 5⅞ | Arundel | 8 | 5 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 13⅞ | 9⅝ | Asamer .30 | 16 | 384 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛+ | ⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 9½ | AshlOC .20 | 9 | 4 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | AsknSvc | | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅞ | Astrex .15e | 10 | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | Atalnta .20e | 4 | 10 u | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 13-16 | Atco Ind | | 6 | 15-16 | 15-16 | 15-16 | |
| ½ | ¼ | AtlcoMtg wt | | 9 | 7-16 | ⅜ | 7-16+ | 1-16 |
| 3¼ | 3 | AtlasCM | 10 | 62 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 — | ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9 | AtlasCp wt | | 10 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 17⅞ | 12⅝ | Augat .30 | 13 | 7 | 17⅝ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 31½ | 14⅝ | AustraIO | 37 | 34 | 31 | 30⅞ | 31 | |
| 7 | 5½ | AutoTrn .70f | | 4 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 6⅝ | 4⅛ | AutmBld .10e | 7 | 26 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | AutmRad | 4 | 3 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 4⅝ | 3⅞ | AVEMC .20 | 5 | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞— | ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 19⅝ | Avondl 1.20 | 7 | 11 | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅞— | ¼ |
| 12 | 6⅝ | Aydin | 9 | 25 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| | | **B** | | | | | | |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | BRT .30e | | 18 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16— | 1-16 |
| 14⅞ | 8⅞ | BadgrMt .50 | 9 | 6 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾— | ⅜ |
| 6⅞ | 4⅛ | Baker .20e | 5 | 4 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 23⅛ | 10⅞ | BaldorEl .24 | 9 | 2 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½+ | ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 16⅛ | BanFd 1.11e | | 8 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝— | ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 15-16 | Bangor wt | | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 14⅞ | 9½ | Banister .40 | 10 | 150 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅝ | |
| 12 | 4⅜ | Banner .08 | 11 | 195 u | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12¼+ | ¼ |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | BarnesE | | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 7⅞ | Barnwl .20e | 34 | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 5⅞ | 4½ | BarryR .16 | 6 | 3 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 14⅛ | 10 | BarryW .56 | 9 | 15 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| 3⅞ | 3 | BarthSp .20 | 11 | 44 u | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4¼+ | ⅜ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | Bartons | | 14 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅞ | BaruchF | | 20 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 7-16 | 5-32 | BenElMg wt | | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Benrus | | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 5 | 2⅝ | BergEnt | | 21 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 16⅞ | 12½ | BrgB pf 1.15 | | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾+ | ¼ |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | BernzO | | 5 | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | 2⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 6½ | 5 | Bertea .14b | 6 | 21 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 + | ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | Berven | | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Beverly | | 3 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼+ | ⅛ |
| 15 | 11⅛ | BicPen .48 | 8 | 21 | 11⅞ | d10⅞ | 11 — | ⅞ |
| 5¼ | 3⅞ | BigDad | 8 | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 16⅞ | 5¼ | BinkMf 1a | 7 | 2 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 16 | 13⅝ | Binney .80b | 9 | 36 | 15⅜ | 14 | 15⅜+ | 1½ |
| 11 | 5⅞ | Blessng .30 | 8 | 154 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 + | ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 7¾ | Blount .40 | 6 | 33 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 4⅞ | BodinAp .40 | 15 | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 8 | 6½ | BoltBer .20 | 27 | 13 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝— | |
| 24½ | 15 | BowVall .10 | 44 | 37 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | BradfdN .20 | 14 | 143 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 — | ⅛ |
| 5 | 4 | Branch .20 | 5 | 9 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Braniff wt | | 3 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½— | |
| 13⅛ | 10¼ | Brascan 1a | 3 | 79 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12¼+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 9⅞ | Brewer | | 4 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 12½ | 9⅞ | BrooksP .40 | 6 | 15 | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 11⅞+ | ¼ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅝ | BrownCo wt | | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 14½ | 12⅞ | BrnFA .68 | 8 | 13 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅛— | |
| 15⅛ | 13½ | BrnFB .68 | 8 | 23 | 14¼ | 14 | 14⅛— | |
| 5½ | 3½ | Buehler | 5 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3⅜ | Bulldex | 5 | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2⅝ | Burgess | 10 | 11 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 15⅛ | 12 | Buring 1.10 | 6 | 3 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞+ | ¼ |
| 11 | 8⅞ | Burnsln .60 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 17⅞ | 9⅞ | Butlerln .50 | 7 | 20 | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| | | **C** | | | | | | |
| 42⅞ | 21⅝ | CK Pet .21e | 293 | 22 | 37½ | 36⅝ | 36⅞— | ⅝ |
| 25 | 22⅝ | CK Pet wi | | 3 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝— | ⅝ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅜ | CDI Cp | 5 | 6 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜+ | ¼ |
| 10⅛ | 6 | CHCCp .24r | 16 | 21 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 5½ | 2⅞ | CMI Cp | 12 | 23 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 6⅛ | CRSDes .20 | 5 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | CagleA .15 | | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 14⅝ | 11¾ | Caldor .25b | 7 | 15 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 — | ¼ |
| 5½ | 2½ | Calcomp | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 4¼ | 3 | CalLife | 5 | 9 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| 24¼ | 23¼ | CalLf pf 2.50 | | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 18⅞ | 15⅞ | CalPrtC 1.20 | 7 | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 8⅞ | 6 | Camco | 34 | 11 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 15-16 | 13-16 | CaChbA | | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 6⅞ | 5 | CdnExp .05e | 10 | 1 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 8 | 5⅜ | CdnHomO | 16 | 77 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 9½ | 7⅝ | CdHydr .25 | 10 | 20 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝— | ⅛ |
| 20½ | 16⅞ | CdlnPA .75f | 10 | 122 | 21 | 19⅞ | 20⅝+ | ¼ |
| 1-16 | 3¼ | CdMarc .20 | 10 | 14 | 3 7-16 | 3⅜ | 3⅜— | 1-16 |
| 16⅞ | 12⅝ | CdnOcci .54 | 6 | 2 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | Capehart | | 10 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | CapitlRs | 34 | 1 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝— | ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | CapitlFd .20 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 — | ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅞ | Caressa .15f | | 23 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 35½ | Carnat | 13 | 39 | 37 | 36¾ | 36⅞— | ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 12½ | CaroPipl 1b | 7 | 6 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛— | ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅞ | CarrolDv | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 + | ⅛ |
| 18½ | 17⅛ | CasFd 1.20a | | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | Castletn | 18 | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 9¾ | Cavitrn .12e | 14 | 55 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | |
| 2½ | 1½ | CelluCft | 5 | 3 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 41 | 35⅞ | CenM pf 3.50 | | z10 | 40 | 40 | 40 + | ¼ |
| 6¾ | 5⅞ | CentSec .50e | | 2 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 12½ | Cenvill 1b | 9 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½— | ¼ |
| 7⅞ | 1½ | CertifCp | | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 3¼ | ¾ | Certron | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 + | 1-16 |
| 4 | 2 | ChampHo | | 78 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½+ | ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅛ | ChemEx | 6 | 15 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 10 | ChiefDev | 15 | 27 u | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛+ | 1 |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | ChildWld | 8 | 5 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 4¾ | 3 | Christn .10e | 10 | 58 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | Cineram | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 12⅞ | 10⅛ | CircleK .70 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞— | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7⅜ | Citation .40b | 5 | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 8⅞ | CityGas .84 | 7 | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 6⅞ | 5⅝ | Clarmnt | | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 2¾ | 2¼ | ClarkC .10e | 6 | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜— | ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 9¼ | Clarkson .32 | 8 | 4 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Clarostat | 5 | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 11¾ | Clausins 1 | 8 | 37 u | 15¾ | 14⅝ | 15⅝+ | ¾ |
| 8½ | 6⅞ | Clopay .36 | 6 | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 19⅞ | 11½ | Coachm .25 | 4 | 21 | 13½ | 13 | 13 — | ⅜ |
| 3⅛ | 2⅛ | CohuInc .12t | 12 | 3 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 16⅞ | 14¾ | Colemn .68 | 8 | 18 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½— | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | ColonCml | | 28 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛+ | ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | ColwellC .40 | 5 | 4 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝+ | ¼ |
| 37 | 31½ | Cominco 2.30 | 10 | 1 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾+ | ¼ |
| 13½ | 9½ | ComAll .15 | 8 | 3 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 4½ | Comdint | 16 | 418 | 14⅝ | 12⅝ | 13 — | ½ |
| 14⅝ | 9⅛ | CoPsyc .30a | 9 | 9 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14½ | |
| 15⅞ | 4⅝ | Compac | 9 | 37 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 5 | Compo .40 | 22 | 20 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 9-16 | CompInst | | 10 | 15-16 | 15-16 | 15-16 | |
| 12⅝ | 9½ | Conchm .50 | 6 | 10 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝— | ⅜ |
| 12½ | 9⅛ | Condec | 3 | 24 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9⅞ | ConsOG | 18 | 94 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | ContMtl | 16 | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 1⅜ | 1⅛ | ContTelwt | | 17 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 7½ | 4¾ | CoopJar .10e | 4 | 16 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2½ | Cordon | | 5 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝— | ⅛ |
| 19 | 15⅜ | CoreLb .30e | 9 | 22 | 18⅝ | 17½ | 18⅝+ | ⅞ |
| 16⅞ | 11⅝ | Corenco .80 | 6 | 4 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 11⅝ | Cornlius .36 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 + | ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 15⅝ | CorrBlk .80 | 12 | 4 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | |
| 2⅝ | 2 | Coscolnc | | 10 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅜ | Cramer .15f | 44 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 + | ⅛ |
| 43⅜ | 35⅜ | CrosAT 1.20 | 12 | 6 u | 40⅞ | 40⅜ | 40⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 34¼ | 25⅝ | CwnCPt .60r | 5 | 33 | 27¾ | 26⅞ | 27⅝+ | 1⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 10⅞ | CrutcR .36 | 37 | 209 | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 12⅝ | CrystlO .40e | 15 | 28 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞+ | ¼ |
| 17¼ | 10⅝ | CubicCp .40 | 9 | 37 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| 15 | 12⅝ | Curtice .90 | 6 | 10 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | 4⅜ | CurtisM .20a | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 + | ⅛ |
| | | **D** | | | | | | |
| 2⅛ | 13-16 | DCL | 4 | 5 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | |
| 6½ | 3⅞ | DWG .49f | 4 | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 9½ | 6⅜ | Damson | 27 | 126 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 + | ⅛ |
| 28 | 19½ | Daniel .22b | 9 | 16 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 — | ⅞ |
| 13⅛ | 9⅝ | Datapd .10e | 7 | 42 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | DayOn .20e | 23 | 2 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | |
| 15⅜ | 13⅝ | DelLabs .36 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | DelhiOil | 19 | 69 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Digicon | | 10 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | DenTal .70r | 12 | 38 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝— | ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅞ | Diodes | | 4 | 15-16 | 15-16 | 15-16 | |
| 19 | 13½ | Diversy .56 | 9 | 29 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | DesgJw | 13 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛— | ⅛ |
| 8 | 5⅜ | DevCpA | 7 | 17 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Documat | 9 | 10 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 41⅞ | 35⅝ | DomePt | 8 | 236 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 40⅜+ | ⅞ |
| 15⅞ | 10⅞ | Domtar .80 | 14 | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝— | |
| 8¾ | 6⅝ | Donkeny .28 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 + | ⅛ |
| 14½ | 11⅝ | Downy .37a | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 — | ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 16⅝ | DrexUt 1.44 | | 5 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 — | ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | Dunlop .25e | 6 | 1 | 1 15-16 | 1 15-16 | 1 15-16+ | 1-16 |
| 17⅜ | 13⅝ | DuplxPd 1 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 17 + | ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6½ | DurTst .30b | 8 | 72 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛+ | ¼ |
| 5¾ | 3⅝ | Dynictn .06 | 19 | 17 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | DynAm | 6 | 8 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅛ | DynellEl | 22 | 22 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜+ | ¼ |
| | | **E** | | | | | | |
| 21¾ | 17 | EarthRes 7 | 8 | 22 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 19⅞— | ⅛ |
| 80½ | 41⅝ | Eason .20b | 19 | 6 | 80¼ | 80⅛ | 80¼ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅝ | EazorE .24 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 5 + | ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 9⅞ | EDO .30e | 7 | 38 u | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Ehren .10a | 6 | 17 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞— | |
| 7¼ | 5 | ElcorCp .12 | 8 | 3 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝— | |
| 6⅝ | 3¾ | ElHose | | 58 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | ElAudD .21t | 16 | 14 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾— | |
| 16⅞ | 13⅝ | Electrog 1 | 7 | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝— | |
| 10 | 7⅜ | ElecEng .28 | 7 | 4 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛— | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅞ | EngyRs .10 | 9 | 38 | 6⅝ | 5⅞ | 6⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 10 | ErnstEC .64 | 6 | 73 u | 13⅞ | 12⅝ | 12¾— | 1 |
| 11 | 7⅜ | EsqRd .39e | 5 | 30 u | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11 | |
| 12⅝ | 7⅛ | EssexCh .40 | 8 | 68 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½+ | ⅜ |
| 16⅛ | 11 | EvanA .20r | 11 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 5⅝ | Execlnd | 2 | 87 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4 | Execln .31t | 13 | 75 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½+ | ¼ |
| | | **F** | | | | | | |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | FabInd .25e | 6 | 60 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | Fablen .05f | 15 | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼+ | ⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅜ | FairfNob | | 20 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 + | ⅛ |
| 7 | 5⅝ | FamDlr .20 | 6 | 3 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 2⅛ | 13-16 | FashFab | | 8 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1½ | |
| 10¼ | 6½ | FayDrg .12a | 8 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 15⅝ | 13⅝ | FedRty 1.24 | 13 | 6 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 4⅝ | FedRes | | 305 | 8¼ | 8 | 8½+ | ⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 16¼ | Felmnl .20s | 17 | 16 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 3 | 1⅝ | Fidelco | | 6 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | FilmCpA | | 5 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 11⅜ | 7¼ | Filmwy .10r | 8 | 25 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛— | |
| 11 | 8¼ | FinGen .40 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 + | ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 6½ | FtConn .50a | 8 | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 5 | 3¼ | FstHrt pf .50 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 11⅛ | 9⅞ | FtSLSh .05e | 11 | 7 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Fstmrk | | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 16⅜ | 13⅝ | FischrP .48f | 6 | 36 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15⅜— | ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 15¼ | FtchGs 1.44 | 10 | 5 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 1⅝ | 1⅛ | Flagg | | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | Flagstff .12 | 6 | 15 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 11⅝ | FlightSf .12 | 10 | 34 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13⅛+ | ¼ |
| 5 | 4 | FlaCap | 5 | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 4⅞ | 3⅛ | FlaRck | 16 | 16 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3⅝ | FlowGen | 6 | 17 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 16 | 14⅛ | Flowers .44 | 8 | 37 u | 17 | 16½ | 17 + | 1 |
| 17⅛ | 14 | FlukeJ .73t | 11 | 7 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 24⅝ | 16⅞ | flyDiaO | 8 | 292 u | 24⅞ | 23⅞ | 24⅝+ | ⅞ |
| 8 | 5½ | Foodrm .40 | 4 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½— | |
| 19 | 9½ | Foodws .20a | 7 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 32½ | 29⅞ | Foote pf 2.20 | | 1 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼+ | ¼ |
| 4½ | 3⅛ | FranklnRt | | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛— | |
| 9⅝ | 8 | Franks .40 | 7 | 4 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 22½ | 16½ | Fresnllo .40 | 40 | 5 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½+ | ⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Friedm .28b | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 10⅜ | 7⅝ | Frigitp .53t | 6 | 213 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 10 + | ⅛ |
| 8½ | 6 | FrontA .19t | 5 | 19 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞— | ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅝ | FrontA wt | | 6 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| | | **G** | | | | | | |
| 3⅞ | 2½ | GRICp | | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | GTI | 7 | 7 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 18⅞ | 12⅞ | Gabriel .40 | 8 | 31 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝— | ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 4⅛ | Galaxy | 6 | 9 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 8⅝ | Garan .60 | 5 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅞ | Garcia | | 79 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 11⅞ | 8⅞ | GatesLrjet | 4 | 61 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞— | ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Vayird .15e | 4 | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛— | |
| 1⅜ | 11-16 | Gaynor | | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅝ | GnEMP | | | | | 2⅛ | |
| 15⅞ | 5⅞ | GenExp | 21 | 99 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | Genisco | 50 | 10 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 9⅞ | 4⅝ | Gerber | 8 | 4 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 8⅞ | 5½ | GiantYel | 73 | 32 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | GlenGer .16 | 30 | 11 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 17 | 11⅞ | Glnmr .40b | 6 | 5 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½— | ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 14½ | Globeln .70 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 12¼ | 9¼ | Glosser .36 | 5 | 6 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | Glover .10e | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 + | ⅛ |
| 15 | 10 | GoldnCyc | 38 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 15¾ | 9⅝ | GoldnW .45 | 8 | 103 u | 15½ | 14¾ | 15 + | ⅜ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Goldfield | | 52 | ⅞ | 13-16 | 13-16— | 1-16 |
| 8⅞ | 5½ | Gdrich wt | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 + | ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 19½ | GormR .70a | 9 | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝+ | ¼ |
| 7⅜ | 3¾ | GouldT .22e | 10 | 7 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜+ | ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 6⅝ | GrndCll .30 | 6 | 2 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 7⅛ | 5⅝ | GtAmnd | 4 | 10 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | |
| 10⅞ | 5¼ | GtBasinP | 32 | 1022 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¾— | ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 31⅝ | GtLkCh .30 | 14 | 37 | 38⅞ | 38¼ | 38½— | ⅜ |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | Greenmn | 5 | 45 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛— | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅞ | GREIT .40 | 10 | 7 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼+ | ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 8½ | GuardC .50 | 9 | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞— | ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4⅞ | Guilford .20 | 4 | 6 u | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½+ | ¼ |
| 13⅞ | 9⅝ | GifRepFn | 4 | 9 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝— | ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅛ | Gulfstrm | | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| | | **H** | | | | | | |
| 2⅝ | ¾ | HalcoPd | 18 | 35 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼+ | ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 12⅝ | HallsMot .72 | 5 | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼+ | ¼ |
| 8¼ | 3⅝ | HampD .15e | 16 | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 13⅝ | 10⅞ | Hannfrd .72 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 + | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3¾ | HanSqRt | | 10 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅝ | Harland .60 | 11 | 4 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | |
| 5½ | 4 | HartfdZd | 9 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 13⅞ | 10½ | HartzM .30 | 10 | 24 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | |
| 1⅛ | 11-16 | Harvey | 9 | 19 | 15-16 | ⅞ | 15-16+ | 1-16 |
| 9⅝ | 7⅛ | Hasbro .20 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 9⅝ | 6⅛ | HealthM .30 | 5 | 6 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9¼+ | ¼ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | HeimMtg | | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 11¼ | 9 | Hess'snc .50 | 4 | 3 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝— | ⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅛ | HIGInc | 34 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 5 | HiShear | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 — | ¼ |
| 6 | 4⅝ | Highland | | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 8 | 5⅝ | Hlthavn .44 | 5 | 75 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½+ | ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Hlptmic .20 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 — | ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | Hofman | 7 | 1 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼+ | ⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 27 | HolngA 1.80 | 10 | 1 u | 31 | 31 | 31 + | 1 |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | HollyCp | 11 | 125 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 26⅝ | HomeOA .75 | 7 | 1 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞+ | ¼ |
| 26⅝ | 22⅝ | HomeOB .75 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 — | 1 |
| 14⅝ | 11⅞ | Hotel 1.32e | 17 | 17 u | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 8 | 4⅝ | HouseVl .32 | 22 | 171 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 60⅝ | 39⅝ | HouOilM .80 | 25 | 335 | 59½ | 58 | 58⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 40 | 34⅝ | HouOilM wi | | 85 | 39⅞ | 38⅝ | 39 | |
| 19¼ | 12½ | HowelC .40 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 + | ¼ |
| | 3⅛ | Howell .15e | 4 | 20 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝+ | ¼ |
| 39⅛ | 33½ | HubelB 1.73 | 11 | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 5⅛ | 4 | HuckMfg .20 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 + | ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 31½ | HudBO 1.52 | 8 | 10 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 11⅞ | Huffman .50a | 5 | 7 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 28⅝ | 18⅞ | HuskyO .80 | 8 | 182 | 26⅞ | 26⅜ | 26⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | Hycel | 14 | 15 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | |
| | | **I** | | | | | | |
| 6½ | 4½ | ICMR | | 51 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 5⅞ | IMCMg .20 | 6 | 7 u | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½+ | ⅜ |
| 3⅛ | 1 | ISCFinl | | 29 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 1 | 9-16 | ITI Cp | | 12 | 11-16 | ⅝ | 11-16+ | 1-16 |
| 3 | 2 | Imperind | | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾— | ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 16⅝ | ImpOilA .86 | 10 | 28 | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10⅝ | Incotrm | 9 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 12 + | ¼ |
| 1½ | 1 | InflightSv | | 54 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Inolex | | 6 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 8 | 4⅝ | Instron .20 | | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 1⅜ | 11-16 | InstrSys | | 169 | ¾ | 11-16 | 11-16— | 1-16 |
| 16½ | 10⅞ | IntlAlum .70 | 8 | 13 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | IntBnknt | 7 | 765 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞— | ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 11⅝ | IntCour .40 | 8 | 11 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅜ | IntFdSvc | | 15 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | IntFnrl .05e | 5 | 8 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 15⅞ | 12⅝ | IntGenIn .90 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 + | ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 4¾ | IntProtn | 5 | 4 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 11¼ | 6½ | IntSeaw .60 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 — | ¼ |
| 29⅝ | 17⅛ | IntSysC .25 | 14 | 10 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20¼— | ⅜ |
| 22⅝ | 14⅝ | Intrpool .05e | 9 | 161 u | 22¾ | 21½ | 22¾+ | 1 |
| 29½ | 12½ | Intrway .30e | 8 | 133 u | 29⅞ | 28¾ | 29½+ | ⅞ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | InvestFla | | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 21¾ | 17½ | InvDvA .20e | 6 | 45 u | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 22¼+ | 1⅛ |
| 5¾ | 4¾ | InvDvB .05e | 6 | 51 u | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | InvRlTr | | 14 u | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 10½ | 6⅝ | roqBrd .20 | 9 | 13 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 14¼ | IroqB pf 1 | | 8 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 6⅝ | 4⅝ | Irvinind .10 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| | | **J - K** | | | | | | |
| 7¼ | 5⅝ | Jaclyn .40b | 5 | 3 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 15½ | 10⅜ | Jacobs .40 | 7 | 44 | 15⅜ | 14¾ | 15⅛+ | ¼ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅞ | Jamsw .10e | 5 | x12 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 13½ | 10 | Jeanet .40 | 6 | 6 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½— | ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | Jetronic | 9 | 9 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝— | ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅛ | JohnPd .36 | 21 | 83 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜— | ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3 | JuniperP | 14 | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 19 | 4⅛ | Kaisrln 14.37c | 3 | 85 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 — | ⅛ |
| 5 | 3¾ | KaneMill wt | | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 5 | 3¼ | KaneMill wi | | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 54 | 50 | KnGs pf 4.50 | | z10 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | |
| 8⅝ | 6¼ | KayCp .20 | 8 | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | |
| 43½ | 30½ | Kewanee .72 | 12 | 211 | 42 | 41⅞ | 41⅞— | ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6⅝ | KeystInd .30 | 8 | 10 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | KinArk | 11 | 40 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | KingOpt | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 + | ⅛ |
| 9 | 6⅝ | KingRd .20e | 8 | 44 u | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼+ | ⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 20¼ | KirbyEx | 13 | 248 | 36⅞ | 35 | 36 + | 1⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅞ | Kit Mfg | 6 | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼+ | ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 5⅜ | Kleinerts | 6 | 10 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 18⅞ | 13½ | KnickToy | 11 | 67 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | |
| 19¼ | 14⅝ | Kollmr .36 | 10 | 69 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 18⅞— | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 6 | KuhnStr .15 | 4 | 5 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛— | ⅛ |
| | | **L** | | | | | | |
| 11-16 | ⅛ | LTVCorp wt | | 45 | ¼ | 3-16 | ¼+ | 1-16 |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | LaBarge .06 | 14 | 31 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼— | ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 8⅝ | LaQuinta | 8 | 3 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 9¼ | 5⅝ | LafyRd .26 | 67 | 38 | 6 | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | Laneco .12 | 4 | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 2½ | 2 | LaTourB | 8 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 11⅞ | 8⅝ | LeaRo .30 | 7 | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 11⅞ | 8 | Leath .50 | 6 | 6 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5⅝ | LehighP | 6 | 32 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | |
| 14⅛ | 11½ | LeighPd .70 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 + | ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | LeisureT | | 15 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 8⅝ | 5⅞ | LewBP .30 | 7 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝— | ⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅞ | LincAm | 14 | 6 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞— | ⅛ |
| 19¾ | 16⅝ | Lohmn .80a | 8 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 19 + | ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5⅝ | LoewT wt | | 40 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 17⅞ | 7⅛ | Logicon | 11 | 41 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛— | ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅝ | LaGenSv .84 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 19 | |
| 28⅛ | 26⅞ | LouisCe 1.32 | 8 | 7 | 27¾ | 27 | 27¾+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | LundyEl | 13 | 38 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5 + | ⅜ |
| 4 | 2½ | LynchCp | 3 | 8 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½+ | ⅛ |
| | | **M** | | | | | | |
| 7⅞ | 6½ | MWA .40 | 24 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 4¼ | ManhLf .28 | 8 | 5 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| 6½ | 4⅛ | McnsfT .10r | 5 | 11 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 9 | 6⅝ | Marlene | 4 | 38 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¾+ | ¼ |
| 23⅞ | 22⅛ | MarGp pf2.25 | | 2 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼+ | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 6¼ | Marshin | 4 | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 25⅛ | 18⅛ | MartPr .40 | 7 | 85 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19½ | |
| 11¾ | 8⅞ | Masind .60 | 5 | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛— | ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅜ | Masters | 6 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 13 | 8½ | MaterRe .92b | 10 | 8 u | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝+ | ⅞ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | MaulBr .14b | 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 4⅝ | 2⅞ | McCulO | | 45 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 + | ⅛ |
| 23½ | 16 | McIntsh .84 | 9 | 3 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾+ | ½ |
| 5 | 3⅝ | McKeon | 4 | 10 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼— | ⅛ |
| 9½ | 7⅛ | Medalst .44 | 6 | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾+ | ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | MedalnGp | 20 | 10 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛— | ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | MedcoJw | 20 | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Mednco .28 | 7 | 17 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | |
| 20 | 16 | MediaG .48 | 8 | 40 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | |
| 15¼ | 7⅝ | Megolnt .24 | 6 | 81 | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9⅞— | ⅛ |
| 13 | 12⅛ | MEMCo .80 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 10⅞ | 8¼ | MercSL .20a | 6 | 33 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| 12¼ | 7⅝ | Metex .30 | 4 | 4 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 14⅝ | Metpth | 15 | 30 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16¼+ | ½ |
| 4⅞ | 3¼ | MichGen | 4 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 12⅞ | 8⅝ | MichSug 1 | 7 | 17 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9⅛+ | ¼ |
| 3¼ | 2⅞ | MichS pf .24 | | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 9¾ | MidlGls .28 | 5 | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼+ | ⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 19¾ | MillerW .60 | 9 | 45 | 27¾ | 27⅛ | 27⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 45⅜ | 31½ | MoPcR 1.46 | 7 | 5 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43½— | ⅛ |
| 33½ | 26¾ | MitchlE | 10 | 78 | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32½+ | ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7⅛ | MiteCo .20 | 6 | 44 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 7⅛ | 5⅝ | MdMaid .10r | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞— | ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 10⅜ | Moog .60 | 7 | 4 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | |
| 6⅛ | 5⅝ | MtgGth .48e | 3 | 10 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 14½ | MtVMll 1.20 | | 6 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Movielab | 9 | 5 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 5 | 4½ | MultiA .20 | 8 | 6 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½+ | ⅛ |
| | | **N** | | | | | | |
| 10 | 7⅝ | Napco .16 | 8 | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅞ | NardaM .20 | 41 | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 24⅞ | 18⅞ | NatCSS .40 | 7 | 4 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 6¼ | 4⅝ | NtHlte | 6 | 3 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| ⅞ | ¼ | NatInd wt | | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 12½ | 6¼ | NtParag .40 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | |
| 12½ | 8¾ | NtPatent | 22 | 252 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10 + | ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | NtSpinng .05e | 17 | 2 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5½— | ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅞ | NatSys .10e | 5 | 28 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6¼— | ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9¾ | NatwHo .36 | 9 | 6 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 4 | 1½ | NelsLB | 14 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 17½ | 12⅛ | NHamp .60 | 9 | 2 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Nidria .04e | 8 | 43 | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 36½ | 24⅝ | NMexAr .25e | 135 | 31 | 35 | 33¼ | 35 + | 2 |
| 10⅞ | 8 | NProc .63e | 9 | 26 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½+ | ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 15⅞ | NYTim .70 | 9 | 20 | 19½ | 19 | 19½— | ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 9 | NewbE .40b | 5 | 7 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½— | ⅜ |
| 7⅞ | 4⅞ | Newprk | 9 | 147 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | Nexus .14t | | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 12⅝ | NiagFSv .56 | 5 | 12 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝— | ¼ |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Nortek .04 | | 10 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 16⅞ | 12⅝ | NoARoy .16 | 7 | 19 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | |
| 10⅜ | 7⅛ | NoCdO | 7 | 310 u | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2 | NovoCp | | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 13½ | 4 | NuclDta | 8 | 4 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞— | ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | NumacO | 19 | 39 | 11¾ | 11⅛ | 11⅛— | ⅛ |
| | | **O - P - Q** | | | | | | |
| 4⅞ | 3¼ | OEA .20 | 8 | 10 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛— | ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 15⅛ | Offshore | 5 | 4 | 19¼ | 18⅛ | 19⅛— | ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 7⅜ | OhSealy .48 | 8 | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 10⅞ | 7 | Oilsind .40e | 5 | 11 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 16⅝ | OnLineS | 12 | 9 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼+ | ⅛ |
| 39 | 30½ | OOklep | 13 | z900 | 35⅝ | 35 | 35 | |
| 8 | 6 | OrioleHo | 16 | 5 | 6 | 7⅞ | 7⅞— | ⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅜ | Ormand | 6 | 21 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜— | ⅛ |
| 17½ | 12⅝ | OSullvn .60 | 6 | 36 u | 19½ | 17¼ | 19 + | 1½ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅝ | OzarkA .15e | 3 | 10 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝— | ⅛ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | PF Ind | | 7 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| ⅜ | 1-16 | PNBMR wt | | 238 | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16— | 1-16 |
| ⅛ | 1-32 | PSAInc wt | | 11 | 1-32 | 1-32 | 1-32 | |
| 19⅞ | 16⅞ | PGEpfA 1.50 | | 2 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞— | ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 14 | PGEpfD 1.25 | | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 + | ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 14⅝ | PGEpfE 1.25 | | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 — | ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 13 | PGEpfG 1.20 | | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 30¾ | 27¾ | PGEpfT 2.54 | | 9 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 — | ⅛ |
| 31 | 28¾ | PGEpfS 2.62 | | 16 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30½+ | ¼ |
| 29 | 26¼ | PGEpfR 2.37 | | 3 | 29 | 28½ | 28½— | ¼ |
| 25⅝ | 23⅛ | PGEpfP 2.05 | | 2 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½— | ⅛ |
| 25 | 22¾ | PGEpfO 2 | | 34 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½+ | ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 22⅞ | PGEpfK 2.04 | | 7 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛— | ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 11⅝ | PHoldg .16 | 13 | 16 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| 54⅝ | 50½ | PacLt pf4.50 | | z10 | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | 52⅜+ | 1⅛ |
| 57⅝ | 52¼ | PacLt pf4.75 | | z10 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛+ | 1⅝ |
| 19⅞ | 18¼ | PNwTel 1.32 | 9 | 5 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 36½ | 29½ | PallCp .80 | 12 | 49 | 34⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 1¾ | ⅞ | PalomrF | | 14 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | PandelB | 7 | 37 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½+ | ⅛ |
| 6 | 4⅝ | Pantast .30 | 8 | 16 u | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | ParkEl .10e | 34 | 9 u | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 21⅝ | Parsons .80 | 5 | 34 | 22¾ | 22⅝ | 22¾ | |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | PatFash | 8 | 63 u | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼+ | ½ |
| 7¾ | 4 | Patagon | 10 | 11 u | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞+ | ½ |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | PatoC 1.20e | 4 | 27 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | PatoC 1.20e | 4 | 27 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 13¼ | PebblB .60 | 6 | 3 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 6½ | Pemcor .20 | 5 | 19 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13⅛+ | ¼ |
| 16½ | 15⅛ | PenTr .80 | 7 | 1 | 15 | d15 | 15 — | ¼ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅞ | PECp .84t | 4 | 28 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 14⅝ | 11 | PenRE 1.15 | 12 | 31 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ⅞ | Pentron | 9 | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 24¼ | 18½ | PepBoys 1b | 5 | 4 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 14½ | PepCom .60 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 8¾ | 7 | Perini .30a | 4 | 3 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6⅝ | Pertec | 9 | 91 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 27⅞ | 14½ | PetroLe | 12 | 28 | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞— | ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6¾ | PhilLD .63r | 4 | 15 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 + | ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 7½ | PicNPay .20 | 8 | 5 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | PioneerS | | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 10⅝ | 5⅛ | PionTx .40 | 4 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | |
| 32 | 23 | PitDM 1.20a | 6 | 6 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝+ | ⅜ |
| 45 | 34⅝ | Pittway 1.20 | 10 | 30 | 44¼ | 43 | 43½— | ¾ |
| 22 | 16½ | PlacrDv .80 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 — | ½ |
| 9⅝ | 6 | PlantInd | 58 | 306 u | 10½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞+ | ½ |
| 13½ | 10 | Plantrn .08 | 14 | 87 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 2¼ | 2⅛ | PlymR A | 26 | 4 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ | PlymR B | 29 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 + | ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Poloron | 24 | 15 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛— | |
| 11½ | 6⅝ | Polychr .20 | 10 | 18 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝— | ¼ |
| 11⅞ | 8⅛ | PrairieO | 14 | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 15⅞ | 12⅝ | PrattLmb 1 | 8 | 3 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 24¼ | 19¾ | PrenHa 1.12 | 11 | 43 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝— | ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 9½ | Presley | 7 | 28 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 14⅞ | 12⅝ | Preston .70 | 7 | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞— | ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3¼ | PrudGo | 37 | 11 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅛ | PulteH | 6 | 30 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | PuntaG | 15 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝+ | ⅛ |
| | | **R - S - T** | | | | | | |
| 7⅞ | 6⅛ | RB Ind .08e | 5 | 15 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | RET | | 17 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | RSC Ind | 7 | 1 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| 16½ | 10¾ | RLC Cp | 16 | 27 | 16 | 15½ | 15 + | ¼ |
| 4⅝ | 3⅝ | Recon .20a | 6 | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛— | ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 6⅛ | Ragan .10e | 5 | 23 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾— | ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 15⅝ | RanchEx | 27 | 17 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 — | ⅜ |
| 27⅞ | 17¾ | RangrO | 54 | 132 u | 23 | 26¾ | 28 + | 1¼ |
| 17¼ | 11⅝ | Ransbrg .80 | 7 | 8 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16 | |
| 1¼ | ¾ | RapAm wt | | 137 u | 1½ | 1¼ | 1⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | RathP | | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 21⅝ | 13¾ | RaymP n.40 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15¾+ | ⅛ |
| 21 | 18⅝ | RliRef 2.22e | 9 | 40 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | |
| 2¾ | 2¼ | Radiaw | 25 | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½+ | ⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅜ | ReevesT | 23 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 8¼ | 6 | RefrigTr | 6 | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼+ | ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 8⅞ | RegalB .52 | 9 | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½— | ⅛ |
| 2 | ½ | RelGp wt | | 26 | 13-16 | ¾ | 13-16 | |
| 19 | 13¾ | RemAr .80a | 6 | 27 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 + | 1 |
| 27 | 24⅛ | RepNY 1 | 5 | 4 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 17¼ | PeshCot .03 | 12 | 44 | 20 | 19⅜ | 19⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 26⅛ | 18¼ | ResistFx .60 | 9 | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 20 | 9⅛ | Resrts A | 25 | 254 | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 19 + | ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 17 | Resrts B | 29 | z150 | 22 | 21⅜ | 21¾+ | ¼ |
| 2 | 1¼ | RestAssc | | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜— | ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | RexNore | | 2 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛— | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3 | RibletPd | 4 | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 8 | 5½ | Richton .36 | 4 | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 33½ | 15⅞ | RileyCo | 9 | 37 | 32⅞ | 32⅛ | 32⅛— | ⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 24⅝ | RicAlgo 1.09 | 9 | 2 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¼— | ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅛ | Risdon .40 | 12 | 337 u | 18 | 16⅝ | 18 + | 1⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11 | Robntch | | 294 | 12⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3⅞ | Roblin .16e | 4 | 11 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛— | |
| 5⅝ | 4⅛ | Rossmr | | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | Rusco | 25 | 31 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛— | |
| 9⅝ | 7⅝ | Russell .44 | 5 | 30 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8½ | RustCft .40 | 18 | 96 u | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝+ | ⅞ |
| 20 | 14½ | RyanH .50 | 10 | 22 | 16½ | 16 | 16½+ | ¼ |
| 9⅛ | 7½ | SGL .16r | 6 | 1 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | |
| 2 | 1⅝ | SGSec | | 10 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 17 | 15⅞ | SGSe pf 1.70 | | 4 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅞ | SMD | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 5⅞ | 4⅝ | SSPInd .36 | 21 | 10 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 15½ | 11⅛ | STPCp .80 | 11 | 6 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| 15⅞ | 8⅛ | Safetran | 9 | 5 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 10⅛ | Salem .89t | 7 | 17 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅜— | ⅛ |
| 11 | 10 | SDgo pf .90 | | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 + | ⅛ |
| 89½ | 84 | SDgo pf 7.20 | | z300 | 85 | 86 | 86 | |
| 29¾ | 28⅛ | SDgo pf 2.68 | | 7 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 11 | SFrRE .30e | 23 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 18¾ | 15⅞ | SanJW 1.40 | 7 | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼— | ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | Sargent | 8 | 12 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 10⅛ | 7⅞ | SaundrL .30 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 + | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 6⅝ | ScheibE .56 | 10 | 9 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 4⅝ | 3⅝ | Schiller | 18 | 4 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞— | ⅛ |
| 10 | 8⅛ | SbdAM .40 | 4 | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 4 | 2¾ | Sealctro | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 4¼ | 2⅝ | SearsInd | | 8 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼+ | ⅛ |
| 25 | 10 | SeasnAll .26 | 15 | 11 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞— | ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2 | SecMtg | | 31 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2½+ | ⅛ |
| 5-16 | ⅛ | SecMtln wt | | 5 | 5-32 | 5-32 | 5-32 | |
| 1⅜ | 1 | SeligAsc | | 7 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 6⅞ | 4⅞ | Semtch .05r | 11 | 10 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 4 | Servo | 9 | 11 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅞— | |
| 9⅛ | 7⅝ | SetonCo .45 | 7 | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½+ | ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 10⅝ | Sharon 1 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 9⅞ | 8⅛ | Shawin .50a | 8 | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼— | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | SheltrR | | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 28½ | 20¼ | ShenanO | 18 | 26 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛— | ⅜ |
| 3 | 2⅝ | Shopwell | 29 | 5 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 21 | 15⅝ | Showbot 1.20 | 7 | 2 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| 8¼ | 5¼ | Sierrcin .20 | 9 | 21 u | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8¼— | ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 8⅛ | Silcolnd .50 | 5 | 5 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 10½ | 6⅞ | Sjlolnc | 4 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛— | |
| 11 | 8⅝ | Simkins .60 | 6 | 6 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾— | ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | Simplex | 20 | 16 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼— | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Solitron | 17 | 27 | 2⅞ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 10⅞ | 6⅝ | SonderB .32 | 5 | 32 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼+ | ¼ |
| 15¾ | 11⅛ | Soundsn .40 | 5 | 29 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜— | ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 12 | SCEd pf 1.02 | | 7 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 13¾ | 12⅛ | SCEd pf 1.08 | | 3 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 25½ | 20½ | SCEd pf 1.63 | | z100 u | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾+ | ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 16⅞ | SCEd pf 1.45 | | 39 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18⅝+ | ½ |
| 13¼ | 16 | SCEd pf 1.30 | | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½+ | ¼ |
| 27⅝ | 25¼ | SCEd pf 2.21 | | 1 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | |
| 107 | 1 1 | SCEd pf 8.96 | | 1 u | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾+ | 3½ |
| 5½ | 4⅛ | SwtGFin .20 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 11⅛ | 9⅛ | Spartek .40b | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 + | ⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅝ | SpecityR | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 8⅝ | 6 | Spector .10e | 37 | 29 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7⅜+ | ¼ |
| 5 | 3⅞ | Spectro .12f | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 5 | 2½ | Spencer .10 | 13 | 444 u | 6½ | 5⅝ | 5⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 4½ | SpenFd .09t | 4 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 6⅝ | 4⅞ | Splentex .24 | 7 | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅛ | StdCont .12 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞— | ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 3 | StdMetl | 16 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 11⅞ | 8½ | StPacCp .20 | 4 | 15 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| ⅞ | 9-16 | StdPrud wt | | 5 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 33⅞ | 24¼ | StdShrs .40r | | 1 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾— | ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 6¼ | Stange .12 | 9 | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 17½ | 14½ | StarrtHo .36 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 + | ⅜ |
| 8½ | 6 | Steelmt .24b | 12 | 29 | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 23½ | 15⅝ | StepnCh .60 | 8 | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1 | SterlEl | 11 | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 5⅞ | 3⅝ | Stevcoknit | 6 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼+ | ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 7⅞ | StrutW .30 | 7 | 53 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | |
| 5½ | 3¼ | SueAnn .24 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 26 | 16¼ | SunElec .60 | 11 | 92 | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25¼+ | ⅜ |
| 18⅞ | 11⅝ | Sundnc .20b | 27 | 65 | 14 | 13½ | 13¾+ | ⅜ |
| 4½ | 3⅛ | Supercr .10e | 3 | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞— | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅞ | SupIndl .12b | 5 | 20 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 8 | 5 | SupSurg .14 | 6 | 13 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | Susqueh | 13 | 42 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |
| 13 | 10⅞ | Susqh pf.25k | | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 7⅛ | 3¼ | Synaloy .50b | 5 | 14 | 6½ | 6 | 6 — | ⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 17⅞ | Synter .50 | 10 | 353 | 20¾ | 20⅛ | 20½ | |
| 18⅞ | 13⅞ | SyscoCp .40 | 7 | 14 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 15⅞— | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5 | SystEng | 21 | 33 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | TFI | 7 | 3 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 17⅛ | Tasty 1.20a | 7 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 + | ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | TechSym | | 10 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞+ | 1-16 |
| 3⅜ | 2⅛ | TechTap .41t | 5 | 10 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 6¾ | 4 | Techlri .16 | 5 | 12 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 7 | TeleCm .50 | 4 | 19 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞— | ⅛ |
| 13 | 11⅛ | Teleflex .12r | 8 | 1 | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14¼— | ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Tenna .08a | 12 | 18 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 8½ | 5⅞ | Tenneco wt | | 31 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼+ | ⅛ |
| 3 | 1½ | Tenney | 29 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛— | ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | Tensor | | 15 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 15½ | 11⅛ | Teradyn | 16 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 — | ⅛ |
| 12½ | 10 | TerraC .80 | 5 | 39 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅞— | ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 11½ | TetraT | 1? | 63 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 + | 1⅛ |
| 59 | 54 | TxPL pf 4.56 | | z175 | 57 | 56 | 56 — | 2 |
| 7⅞ | 5⅛ | Texstr .15e | 7 | 52 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| 15-16 | ½ | ThorCp | | 1 | 13-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Thorofar | | 5 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾— | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3 | ThreeD .79f | 3 | 12 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 — | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 6½ | Thriftmt .10 | 3 | 6 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½+ | ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Tiffanyl .20 | 5 | 6 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛— | ⅜ |
| 11⅛ | 5⅝ | Timpte | 6 | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 27 | 13½ | Toknelm .80 | 5 | 25 | 19¾ | 19⅛ | 19⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 12⅞ | TorinCp .80 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | TotalPet | 10 | 198 | 9⅛ | 8¾ | 9⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 13⅞ | Total pf .70 | | 52 u | 19⅞ | 18¾ | 19⅝+ | 1 |
| 2⅞ | 2 | TransLux | 10 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 3½ | 2⅝ | Tredwy .10 | 3 | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞— | ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 10⅛ | TriStMtr .30 | 6 | 16 u | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛— | ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅝ | Trico .10e | 9 | 54 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞— | ⅛ |
| 3 11-16 | 1⅝ | TubosM .03i | | 272 | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5⅛ | Tuftco .40 | 4 | 6 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 4 | 3 | TwinFr .10e | 10 | 100 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 + | ⅛ |
| | | **U - V** | | | | | | |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | U&I 1.20a | 5 | 7 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝— | ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 3¼ | UIPCo .20 | 5 | 7 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 2⅞ | 2⅛ | UV Ind wt | | 39 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | |
| 10 | 6⅛ | Unimax | 18 | 23 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 — | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 8⅝ | UnGasA .69 | 7 | 2 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½+ | ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 8⅝ | UnAirPd .56 | 7 | 33 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝— | ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ¼ | UnBrd wt | | 22 | 5-16 | ¼ | 5-16 | |
| 12⅞ | 10½ | UnCosF .55 | 6 | 5 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾— | ⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅞ | UnFoods | | 5 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼— | ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 7¾ | USBcpTr | | 3 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼— | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 8 | UnRltT .7ie | 13 | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 + | ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ¼ | nRltT wt | | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 7⅛ | 3⅞ | USNtRs | 8 | 22 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | USRdium | 25 | 1 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛— | |
| 34⅛ | 30⅛ | Unitek .30 | 13 | 12 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾+ | ⅛ |
| 11 | 5⅝ | UnityB | 5 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | UnivCont | | 25 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝— | ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 13⅛ | UnivRs .30 | 11 | 149 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | |
| 14 | 8¾ | UnivRu .52 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 — | ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 5⅛ | Valle's .62t | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 14⅛ | 10½ | Valmac .80 | 7 | 1 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛— | ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 4½ | Valspar .28 | 9 | 7 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½— | |
| 10⅝ | 8⅛ | VanDrn .50 | 6 | 25 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½+ | ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 11⅝ | Veeco .32a | 7 | 67 u | 19¼ | 17⅞ | 19¼+ | 1¼ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | Vernitrn | 13 | 65 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | Viatech | 31 | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 6¾ | 5⅛ | Virco .16 | 4 | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | Vishay | 9 | 48 | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | VisualG .05r | 8 | 51 u | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 9¼ | Voplex | 6 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | 3 | VulcnCp | 8 | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 10⅛ | 8⅝ | VulcInc .50 | 4 | 5 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¾+ | ¼ |
| 15½ | 13⅞ | VulcInc pf 1 | | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| | | **W** | | | | | | |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | WTC .10 | 19 | 65 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 19⅛ | WUI .80 | 9 | 76 u | 31¼ | 30⅛ | 30⅝— | ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 10⅛ | Wabash .40 | 7 | 13 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| 8⅝ | 6⅝ | Wacknht .40 | 8 | 4 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6¼ | Wainoco | 21 | 80 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 4¼ | WallcS .20e | 9 | 7 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 13½ | Wang .12 | 11 | 27 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17 | |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Wang B .22 | 10 | 3 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 9-16 | 1-16 | WardFds wt | | 25 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 4⅞ | 3⅞ | Wards Co | 3 | 10 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 6⅝ | 4⅛ | WarnC pf.05 | | 3 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| 25⅝ | 21⅛ | WshPost .36 | 9 | 1 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 21 | WRIT 1.76 | 14 | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼— | ⅛ |
| 7 | 5½ | WeldTuA | 13 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅝ | Welco .25 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 7⅞ | 5⅞ | WescoFn | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 — | ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 7 | WstFin .15a | 275 | 51 u | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 + | ⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅛ | Whippny .20 | | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 5 | Whitakr .40 | 10 | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛— | ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | Whitehall | 7 | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 6¼ | 2¾ | Wichita | 25 | 39 | 4 | 4 | 4 + | ⅛ |
| 4½ | 3¼ | WilsnB .30 | 7 | 3 | 3¼ | 3¾ | 3¾— | |
| 2¾ | 2¼ | WolfHB | 39 | 21 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾+ | ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | WoolLt .06e | | 2 | 15-16 | 15-16 | 15-16— | 1-16 |
| 12 | | WorcstC | 9 | 88 u | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 12 + | ⅜ |
| 12⅛ | 9½ | WorkWr .60 | 5 | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½— | ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅞ | Wrather .05e | 10 | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | WrightH | 75 | 10 | 13-16 | ¾ | ¾— | ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9¾ | Wynnin .40 | 6 | 19 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13½+ | ¼ |
| | | **X** | | | | | | |
| 18⅝ | 11½ | Xonics .10 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 11¾ | 11⅞ | |
| | | **Z** | | | | | | |
| 7¾ | 5¼ | Zimmer .24 | 8 | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞+ | ⅛ |

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, divledend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulatrve issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 30, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3152 | Abitibi | $9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 300 | Acklands | $11½ | 10½ | 11½ | |
| 5668 | Agnico E | $5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 100 | Agra Ind A | $5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾+ | ¼ |
| 2596 | Alta Gas A | $15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | |
| 9630 | Alta Nat | $39½ | 38 | 39¼+ | 1¼ |
| 1350 | Alliance B | 365 | 350 | 350 — | 5 |
| 7300 | Alminex | $9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 6090 | Am Bonza | $16¼ | 15⅝ | 16¼+ | ⅛ |
| 600 | Argus C pr | $11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 750 | Atco A | $17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| 3717 | Bell Canad | $53⅛ | 50⅞ | 53⅛+ | ½ |
| 8480 | BP Can | $13½ | 12⅞ | 13¼— | ⅛ |
| 1600 | Banister C | $13⅝ | 13½ | 13½— | ⅛ |
| 3164 | Bank N S | $20¾ | 20½ | 20¾+ | ⅛ |
| 3713 | Block Bros | $5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 2650 | Bovis Cor | 75 | 70 | 75 + | 10 |
| 7540 | Bralor Res | 440 | 430 | 440 + | 5 |
| 600 | Bramalea | $6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 3670 | Brameda | 149 | 140 | 145 | |
| 200 | Brenda M | $9 | 9 | 9 — | ⅛ |
| 3765 | Bridger | $9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 1700 | BCFP | $23 | 22¾ | 22¾— | ⅛ |
| 1400 | BC Phone | $14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾+ | ⅛ |
| 3600 | Bruswk | 460 | 455 | 460 — | 5 |
| 500 | Budd Auto | $7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 700 | Burns Fds | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 200 | Cad Frv | $9¼ | 9 | 9¼+ | ¼ |
| 9278 | Cal Pow A | $35¼ | 35⅛ | 35¼— | ⅛ |
| 4425 | Camflo | $11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 1950 | Campau A | 425 | 415 | 425 + | 10 |
| 1300 | C Nor West | $7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 3875 | C Pakrs C | $18⅛ | 18 | 18 — | ⅛ |
| 3550 | Can Perm | $18⅛ | 18 | 18 | |
| 665 | Can Trust A | $25 | 24⅞ | 25 + | ⅛ |
| 3350 | C Tung | $10¼ | 10 | 10⅛ | |
| 300 | C Cablesy | $12 | 12 | 12 + | ⅛ |
| 800 | Con Cel | $7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 700 | CGE | $23½ | 23½ | 23½+ | ½ |
| 11357 | Cl Bk Com | $24½ | 23⅞ | 24 — | ½ |
| 1754 | Cdn Tire A | $34½ | 34⅛ | 34⅛— | ⅛ |
| 2438 | C Utilties | $14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 3300 | Cassiar | $9⅝ | 8⅞ | 9⅝+ | ½ |
| 5600 | Celanese | 345 | 325 | 345 + | 10 |
| 14500 | Chieftan D | $14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 + | 1 |
| 10355 | C Holiday I | 410 | 400 | 410 + | 15 |
| 3600 | Con Bldg | 285 | 275 | 285 + | 10 |
| 10100 | Con Distrb | 360 | 350 | 355 + | 10 |
| 6590 | Cons Gas | $16½ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| 2324 | Con Fardy | 295 | 270 | 295 + | 3 |
| 4900 | Conwest | $5⅛ | 495 | 5⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 925 | Craigmt | $5⅞ | 5⅜ | 5⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 500 | Crush Intl | $8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 4150 | Cyprus | $9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| 3487 | Denison | $47½ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | |
| 5200 | Dicknsn | 410 | 405 | 405 + | 5 |
| 785 | Dofasco A | $25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 400 | Dom Store | $16 | 15⅞ | 16 + | ⅛ |
| 2750 | Du Pont | $14¾ | 14¼ | 14¾+ | ⅛ |
| 10200 | Dylex L A | $7 | 6⅞ | 7 + | ⅛ |
| 1497 | East Mal | 215 | 208 | 215 + | 6 |
| 1585 | Emco | $5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 4185 | Falcon C | $5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 500 | Fibrg Nik A | $33⅞ | 33½ | 33⅞+ | ⅜ |
| 2500 | Fed Ind A | $6 | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| 20 | Francana | $7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞— | ⅛ |
| 50 | Fraser A | $24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 4725 | G M Res | 350 | 340 | 350 + | 20 |
| 2100 | Gibraltar | $5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 3300 | Graft G | $16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾+ | ⅛ |
| 4100 | Granduc | 91 | 90 | 90 — | 3 |
| 120 | Gt Oil Sds | $8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼+ | ⅛ |
| 750 | GL Paper | $27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 900 | Gt W Life | $53 | 52¾ | 53 + | ¼ |
| 197 | Greyhnd | $16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 2812 | Hambro C | 415 | 400 | 415 + | 10 |
| 4095 | Hard Crp A | 310 | 305 | 310 | |
| 125 | Hawker A | $5 | 5 | 5 — | ⅛ |
| 100 | Hayes D A | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 3850 | H Bay Co | $15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛— | ⅛ |
| 8257 | IAC | $17¾ | 17½ | 17¾+ | ⅜ |
| 1134 | Indal | $9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 140 | Inland Gas | $11 | 11 | 11 + | ⅛ |
| 4400 | Inter-City | $7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 9470 | Int Mogul | 299 | 293 | 299 + | 3 |
| 8598 | Int Pipe A | $15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 1025 | Inv Grp A | $7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | |
| 917 | Ivaco A | $6¾ | 6½ | 6¾+ | ⅛ |
| 1100 | Jannock | $8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 6900 | Kaiser Re | $14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 54530 | Kaps Tran | 104 | 94 | 98 + | 5 |
| 50 | Kelsey H | $10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞— | ⅛ |
| 5837 | Kerr A A | $15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 3740 | Koffler A | $5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 4195 | Labatt A | $19 | 18⅝ | 19 + | ⅛ |
| 500 | Lab Min | $34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 9770 | Lacana | 450 | 425 | 450 + | 25 |
| 450 | LOnt Cem | 325 | 325 | 325 + | 5 |
| 110 | LL Lac | 144 | 144 | 144 + | 8 |
| 200 | Lob Co A | 365 | 360 | 365 + | 10 |
| 750 | Lob Co B | 365 | 355 | 365 | |
| 7575 | Loeb M | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 50 | MICC | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 500 | Mclan H A | $8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 — | ⅛ |
| 6215 | MB Ltd | $19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 820 | M Lf Mills | $29⅞ | 27½ | 29½+ | ½ |
| 840 | Matgml A | $12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 100 | McGraw H | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 400 | Met Stor A | $12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 7272 | Moore | $30⅞ | 30½ | 30⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 2500 | Murphy | $8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛— | ⅛ |
| 192 | Nat Trust | $16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 3003 | Neonex | 213 | 206 | 210 + | 3 |
| 5896 | Noranda A | $29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29⅜— | ⅛ |
| 16667 | Norcen | $12½ | 11⅞ | 12⅛+ | ⅜ |
| 2700 | NTecm B w | $14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜— | ⅛ |
| 550 | Nowsco W | $25¾ | 25¼ | 25¼— | ⅜ |
| 6500 | Orchan A | 202 | 200 | 201 — | 4 |
| 3300 | Oshawa A | 475 | 465 | 475 | |
| 1100 | Pamour A | 340 | 340 | 340 + | 10 |
| 650 | PanCan P | $29¼ | 28⅞ | 29¼+ | ½ |
| 233 | Patino N V | $17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝— | ⅛ |
| 7330 | Pembina | 430 | 420 | 430 + | 15 |
| 1000 | Petrofina | $17⅞ | 17 | 17⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 11933 | Pop Shops | $8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| 1125 | Pine Point | $31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 5270 | Pitts C | $6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6½+ | ⅛ |
| 1700 | Placer | $19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 350 | Redpath A | $15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 9065 | Reed Oslr A | $8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | |
| 150 | Reichhold | $22⅞ | 22¾ | 22⅞— | ⅛ |
| 8175 | Revnu Prp | 67 | 66 | 66 + | 1 |
| 800 | Rothman | $13⅝ | 13½ | 13½— | ⅛ |
| 4112 | Shell Can | $14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 13707 | Sherritt A | $5⅝ | 5½ | 5½— | ⅛ |
| 4450 | Siebens | $15 | 14⅞ | 15 + | ⅛ |
| 300 | Sigma | $20½ | 20 | 20½+ | ½ |
| 17999 | Simpsons | $5 | 495 | 5 | |
| 4520 | Simpson S | $7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 300 | Slater Stl | $7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾+ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Southm A | $21 | 21 | 21 + | ⅛ |
| 6150 | St Brodcst | $8⅝ | 8½ | 8½— | ⅛ |
| 16740 | Stelco A | $28 | 27¾ | 28 + | ⅛ |
| 1000 | Sleep R | 220 | 215 | 220 + | 10 |
| 100 | Talcorp A | $9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛— | ⅛ |
| 100 | Teck Cor B | 490 | 490 | 490 + | 5 |
| 1437 | Tex Can | $29¾ | 29⅜ | 29⅝+ | ¼ |
| 500 | Thom N A | $12½ | 12¼ | 12½+ | ⅛ |
| 10217 | Tor Dm Bk | $18½ | 18¼ | 18½+ | ⅛ |
| 3400 | Torstar B | $14 | 13⅞ | 14 | |
| 6374 | Traders A | $17 | 16¾ | 17 + | ⅛ |
| 14950 | Trns Mt A | $11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 15528 | TrCan PL | $15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅜+ | ⅛ |
| 1014 | UGas A | $10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | |
| 784 | Union Oil | $9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝+ | ⅛ |
| 1600 | U Keno | $8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 6000 | U Siscoe | $8 | 7¾ | 7¾— | ⅛ |
| 101200 | Upp Can | 180 | 165 | 175 + | 14 |
| 450 | Vestgron | $13½ | 13 | 13½+ | ½ |
| 8900 | Voyager P | $8⅞ | 8¼ | 8¾— | ⅛ |
| 1000 | Weldwod | $11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝— | ⅛ |
| 100 | Wstburne | $10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 11350 | West Mine | 410 | 395 | 410 + | 30 |
| 200 | Weston | $12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 330 | Woodwd A | $15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | |
| 600 | Yk Bear | 410 | 400 | 410 + | 5 |
| 800 | Yukon C | 175 | 175 | 175 — | 5 |

Total sales 2,859,759 shares

## Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4073 | Bnk Mont | $16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 375 | Can Cem | $8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾+ | ⅛ |
| 100 | CanSo Ry | $40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 1100 | Cdn Indust | $19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 5850 | Cdnlnl Pw | $21½ | 21 | 21½+ | ⅛ |
| 30275 | Canron | $24¼ | 24 | 24 + | ⅛ |
| 210 | Con Bath | $23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝— | ⅛ |
| 9700 | Fncl Col | 175 | 170 | 175 + | 5 |
| 632 | Gaz Metro | $6½ | 6¼ | 6¼+ | ⅛ |
| 1474 | Imasco | $25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛+ | ⅛ |
| 250 | Power Cp | $8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛— | ⅛ |
| 395 | Price Co | $9 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 1220 | Royal Bnk | $26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 3700 | RoyTrst A | $16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 1100 | Steinbrg A | $16½ | 16½ | 16½+ | ⅛ |
| 1430 | Zellers | 500 | 495 | 500 | |

Total sales 399,077 shares.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

### Dollar Bonds

| Bond | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| ...and 8-87 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| ...ral 8¼-82 | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| ...ral 8⅝-91 | 102¾ | 104¾ |
| Cnda 8⅝-86 | 104⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Cnda 7¾-87 | 100¼ | 101 |
| E 8¼-83 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Can 8¼-81 | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| Gas 9-81 | 103 | 104 |
| ...en Hill 8¾-5 | 99½ | 100½ |
| ... 8-87 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Natl R 8⅝-86 | 101½ | 102½ |
| ...bongs 8⅞-87 | 101 | 102 |
| Food 7½-91 | 97½ | 98½ |
| ...co 8-86 | 101½ | 103½ |
| ...Ham 8-87 | 101 | 102 |
| ...hark 7½-90 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| 8¼-82 | 100⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 8¾-81 | 103 | 103¾ |
| 9¼-86 | 103⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 8¼-85 | 100½ | 101½ |
| 8¾-92 | 100⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 7½-89 | 101⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 7¾-85 | 104 | 105 |
| ...thon 9½-89 | 100½ | 101½ |
| ...8-86 nov | 104⅛ | 105⅛ |
| ...Pima 8½-83 | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| ...-Chic 7-80 | 100 | 101 |
| ...d 9⅝-83 | 104½ | 105½ |
| ...Westn 8¼-84 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| ...nersley 9¼-84 | 100⅛ | 101¼ |
| ...ne Oil 9¼-86 | 103½ | 104½ |
| B.J. 9¼-82 | 105 | 106 |
| Cnda 8? | 103½ | 104½ |
| Overseas 9¼ | 101⅝ | 102⅝ |
| ...ums 8-83 | 100½ | 101½ |
| ...itoba 8⅝-83 | 104⅛ | 105⅛ |
| ...illBl 9-92 | 101 | 101½ |
| ...elin 9½-86 | 103 | 103½ |
| ...Intl 8½-86 | 101½ | 102½ |
| ...9⅝-83 | 101⅝ | 102⅝ |
| ...paul 9¼-83 | 102 | 103 |
| ...8-86 | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| ...view 9-83 | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| ...Hand 9¼-82 | 105 | 106 |
| ...Hand 8½-83 | 103⅛ | 104¼ |
| NorgKomb 8½-9 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| NorskHyd 8½-92 | 99 | 100 |
| NorthAmR 7⅝-79 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| Norway 9-80 | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| Norway 8½-8 | 103 | 104 |
| Occidental 9⅝-83 | 105⅝ | 106¼ |
| Offsh Min 8¼-85 | 100 | 101 |
| Ontario 9-83 | 105¼ | 106¼ |
| OntarioHyd 8-87 | 100 | 100½ |
| PennWalt 8-87 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| ProvSaskat 8¾-8 | 102¼ | 103 |
| QuebProv 8½-87 | 101¾ | 102½ |
| QuebProv 9-83 | 102¾ | 103½ |
| Ralston 7⅝-87 | 99 | 100 |
| ReadBates 9½-87 | 102¾ | 103¾ |
| Sandvik 9½-86 | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| S A S 8-85 | 98⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Seagram 9-82 | 104½ | 105½ |
| SFE 9-83 | 102¼ | 103½ |
| Shell 8-86 | 103⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Shell 7½-87 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Singer 8¼-82 | 102½ | 103½ |
| St Ind 8¼-80 | 104 | 105 |
| St Ind 8½-88 | 105 | 106 |
| S Handels 9¼-86 | 103½ | 104½ |
| Swed St Co 7¼-8 | 99 | 100 |
| Tenneco 7½-79 | 101 | 102 |
| Tenneco 7¾-87 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Textron 7¾-87 | 99 | 100 |
| Transocean 8-86 | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| Transocean 7½-8 | 100 | 101 |
| Un Oil 7-79 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Un Oil 7½-87 | 101 | 102 |
| Utah 8-87 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Volvo (Mar) 8-87 | 97¼ | 98 |

### Convertible Bonds

| Bond | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Amerco 4½-8 | 89 | 91 |
| A... 5-88 | 97 | 99 |
| Beatrice 4¼-92 | 107 | 109 |
| Bea...ce 4½-92 | 98 | 100 |
| Borden 6¾-91 | 120 | 122 |
| Borden 5-92 | 107 | 109 |
| BroadHale 4¾-87 | 82 | 84 |
| Carnation 4-88 | 88 | 90 |
| Chevron 5-88 | 130 | 132 |
| Chrysler 4⅝-86 | 67 | 69 |
| Chrysler 5-88 | 72 | 74 |
| Cont Tel 5½-88 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Cr Suisse 4½-91 | 83¾ | 84¾ |
| Cr... In 6¼-86 | 107½ | 109½ |
| Dart Ind 4½-87 | 83½ | 85½ |
| EastKodak 4½-88 | 93 | 95 |
| E.L. Int 4¾-87 | 81 | 83 |
| Fairchild 5¾-91 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Firestone 5-88 | 88 | 90 |
| Ford 6-86 | 100 | 102 |
| Ford 5-88 | 89 | 91 |
| Gen Elec 4¼-87 | 92½ | 94½ |
| Gen Foods 4¾-82 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Gillette 4¾-82 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Gillette 4¾-87 | 80 | 82 |
| Gould 5-87 | 117 | 119 |
| GulfWestn 5-88 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Honeywell 6-86 | 90½ | 92½ |
| I.S.E. 6½-89 | 92 | 94 |
| ITT 4½-87 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Komatsu 7¼-90 | 106½ | 107½ |
| Matsushita 6¾-90 | 119 | 120½ |
| Mitsui 7¼-90 | 107½ | 108½ |
| McDerm 4¾-87 | 168½ | 170½ |
| MorganJP 4¾-87 | 101½ | 103½ |
| Nabisco 5¾-88 | 103 | 105 |
| Owens Ill 4½-87 | 121 | 123 |
| PenneyJC 4½-87 | 79 | 81 |
| PhilLamp 4¾-83 | 97½ | 99½ |
| R.C.A 5-88 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Revlon 4⅞-83 | 121 | 123 |
| Revlon 4⅞-87 | 106½ | 108½ |
| Sperry 4¾-88 | 87 | 89 |
| Squibb 4¾-87 | 82 | 84 |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 82½ | 84½ |
| UBS 5-81 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Un Carb 4¾-82 | 102½ | 104½ |
| WarnLamb 4½-87 | 84½ | 86½ |
| WarnLamb 4½-88 | 80 | 82 |
| Xerox 5-88 | 81 | 83 |

### Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

| | Med. | Long | Conv. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | 102.77 | 95.97 | 110.54 |
| Previous | 102.75 | 95.91 | 111.16 |


FIAT

# Highlights from the Chairman's Report and Financial Statement 1976

## Results

The FIAT SpA Stockholders' Annual General Meeting (parent company) was held in Turin on April 29, 1977, under the Chairmanship of Giovanni Agnelli. The meeting approved the financial statements for 1976 showing a net profit of Lire 66.456 million. A proposed dividend of Lire 150 per share for both preferred and ordinary stock, and the purchase of treasury stock (company's shares) up to an amount of Lire 20,000 million were also approved.

## Performance

Information relating to the FIAT group's operations for 1976 was also given in the Chairman's report and included:

—Consolidated Sales... Lire 9,270 (billions)

—Additions to Property and Equipment ...... Lire 813 (billion) (of which L. 531 in Italy and L. 282 abroad)

—Total workforce ...... 328,872 employees

A brief summary of the group's principal activities, by industry sector, is given below.

### — Automobiles

FIAT, Autobianchi and Lancia sold during the year, 1,309,356 cars of which 613,100 were exported. These sales reflect a volume increase of 3.1% over 1975.

### — Commercial Vehicles

Sales volume of the IVECO* group of companies rose during the year by 10.1% to 105,017 units, due to the introduction of new models and a continuing growth pattern. IVECO, eighty per cent owned by FIAT, was formed in 1975 as a joint venture with Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, Cologne, for the production and sale of commercial vehicles.

### — Tractors

The 78,934 units sold, reflected an increase of 5% over 1975

### — Earth-Moving Machinery

This sector sold 9,845 units during the year.

### — Steel

Total steel production in the newly named TEKSID* group amounted to 776,000 tons (up 12% on 1975), while total conversion amounted to 2,195,000 ingot tons (up 22% on 1975). Hot and Cold-Forging and Foundry operations are carried out by other Teksid divisions.

—The expansion in other activities of the Fiat group covering Component parts, Machine tools, Civil Engineering, Energy, Railway equipment, and Tourism and Transportation have also contributed to the group's policy of diversification.

## Prospects for 1977

The most recent trends indicate a possible slackening in final demand. Whilst this trend cannot be described as a slump, it will probably accelerate in the next few months. It is therefore unlikely that during 1977 our principal activities will achieve business levels better than those recorded in 1976.

However, the attitude of the FIAT group is by no means one of wait-and-see. On the contrary, in 1977, a year in which only moderate growth may be expected, total FIAT group investments worldwide will amount to some Lire 1,000 billion.

## Financial Summary 1976

(Parent company)

BALANCE SHEET (in millions of Lire)

| | |
|---|---|
| WORKING CAPITAL | 522,028 |
| PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT | 2,709,975 |
| Less Accumulated Depreciation | 2,075,277 |
| Property and Equipment net | 634,698 |
| INVESTMENTS IN AND LOANS TO GROUP COMPANIES (Long-term) | 706,623 |
| OTHER ASSETS | 38,181 |
| Together | 1,901,530 |
| Less LONG-TERM DEBT | 630,929 |
| EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES | 559,547 |
| TOTAL NET ASSETS | 711,054 |
| Represented by: STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | 711,054 |

INCOME SATEMENT (in millions of Lire)

| | |
|---|---|
| NET SALES | 3,852,891 |
| OPERATING COSTS | 3,443,176 |
| DEPRECIATION | 275,686 |
| TRADING PROFIT | 134,029 |
| FINANCIAL CHARGES - Net | 8,365 |
| OTHER INCOME - Net | 2,664 |
| PROFIT BEFORE TAX | 128,328 |
| TAX | 61,872 |
| PROFIT FOR THE YEAR | 66,456 |

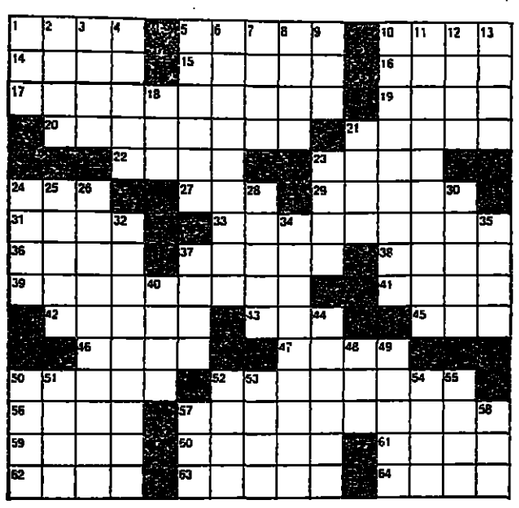
1) The net asset value of capital stock issued and outstanding at December 31, 1976, was Lire 2,370 per share. For purposes of a new stock issue in March, 1977 (not included above) the existing capital stock was attributed an underlying net asset value of Lire 6,000 per share. Had this current assets value been reflected in stockholders' equity at December 31, 1976, the effect would have been to restate stockholders' equity to approximately Lire 1,800 billion.
2) The depreciation charge for 1976 included accelerated depreciation on the company's assets amounting to Lire 109,248 million.

FIAT

Copies of the 1976 report may be obtained from FIAT SpA, Corso Marconi 10 - Turin (Italy).

* Use symbol.

# CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

1 Attention-getting sound
5 "—— to bury Caesar . . ."
10 Mil. decorations
14 Emulated Arcaro
15 Burrowing animals
16 List abbr.
17 Prolific plant in W. Va.
19 Large hall
20 Sold in small quantities
21 Musical group
22 Noah's eldest son
23 The high cost of leaving
24 Parseghian
27 Family member
29 Wicker's "—— to Die"
31 Swig
33 Ohio et al., to W. Va.
36 ". . . —— forgive those"
37 Peter, in Puerto Rico
38 Burner
39 What 17 Across is to W. Va.
41 British gun
42 Where Aleppo is
43 "Treasure Island" author's monogram
45 Suffix with herb and verb
46 Book by W. Va.'s Pearl Buck
47 Emulates Rich Little
50 Garand, e.g.
52 Source of resin
56 About
57 River's upper tributaries
59 Deity, in Dijon
60 Napoleon's troops
61 Arrived from above
62 Part of a strawberry
63 Packer's Bart
64 "Lang" follower

**DOWN**

1 Horace's "—— Poetica"
2 3.600 seconds
3 Selvage
4 Cold cuts
5 Children's marbles
6 One of many W. Va. workers
7 Old Greek flask
8 Pinochle play
9 Suffix with Siam and Japan
10 Gives an account of
11 For W. Va., it's "Montani Semper Liberi"
12 Man or boy
13 Bed part
18 Cheering word
21 Attestation
23 "Peter Rabbit" cartoonist
24 Turkish chiefs
25 Corrodes
26 Meaning of "Semper Liberi"
28 Hebrew ceremonial feast
30 Kin of fulmars
32 Important W. Va. product
34 Man from Dublin
35 Far from foolhardy
37 Sch. affiliates
40 Mozart's "—— Kleine Nachtmusik"
44 Oil well, for instance
48 Greek letter
49 Girls in Toledo: Abbr.
50 Disencumbers
51 "What's —— for me?"
52 Saucy
53 "—— Camera"
54 Smooth and slippery
55 "—— go bragh"
57 Owns
58 Sault —— Marie

# WEATHER

| | C | F | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 20 | 68 | Clear. | MADRID | 25 | 73 | Clear. |
| AMSTERDAM | 18 | 64 | Cloudy. | MIAMI | 29 | 86 | Sunny. |
| ANKARA | 24 | 75 | Clear. | MILAN | 20 | 68 | Cloudy. |
| ATHENS | 28 | 82 | Clear. | MONTREAL | 16 | 61 | Clear. |
| BEIRUT | 28 | 82 | Clear. | MOSCOW | 23 | 73 | Cloudy. |
| BELGRADE | 24 | 75 | Cloudy. | MUNICH | 11 | 27 | Showers. |
| BERLIN | 19 | 66 | Cloudy. | NEW YORK | 24 | 75 | Clear. |
| BRUSSELS | 18 | 64 | Cloudy. | NICE | 22 | 72 | Clear. |
| BUCHAREST | — | — | Unavailable. | OSLO | 17 | 63 | Showers. |
| BUDAPEST | 24 | 75 | Cloudy. | PARIS | 18 | 64 | Variable. |
| CASABLANCA | 21 | 70 | Clear. | PRAGUE | 16 | 61 | Cloudy. |
| COPENHAGEN | 18 | 64 | Clear. | ROME | 25 | 77 | Clear. |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 24 | 75 | Clear. | SOFIA | 22 | 72 | Cloudy. |
| DUBLIN | 15 | 59 | Rain. | STOCKHOLM | 17 | 63 | Cloudy. |
| EDINBURGH | 16 | 61 | Cloudy. | TEHRAN | 40 | 104 | Clear. |
| FLORENCE | — | — | Unavailable. | TEL AVIV | 30 | 86 | Clear. |
| FRANKFURT | 21 | 70 | Cloudy. | TUNIS | 30 | 86 | Clear. |
| GENEVA | 17 | 63 | Showers. | VIENNA | 19 | 66 | Cloudy. |
| HELSINKI | 16 | 61 | Showers. | WARSAW | 22 | 72 | Cloudy. |
| ISTANBUL | 26 | 79 | Clear. | WASHINGTON | 28 | 82 | Sunny. |
| LAS PALMAS | 22 | 72 | Clear. | ZURICH | 16 | 61 | Showers. |
| LISBON | 28 | 82 | Clear. | | | | |
| LONDON | 19 | 66 | Clear. | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 19 | 66 | Clear. | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)


ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 30, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond ... SF855.00
— (d) Conbar ... SF801
— (d) Grobar ... SF649
— (d) Stockbar ... SF856

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSP Fund ... SF23.30
— Crossbow Fund ... SF4.83
— ITF Fund N.V. ... $5.06

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.56
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $7.78

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses ... SF264.50
— (d) Canasec ... SF506
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF75.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF98
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF89.50
— (d) Usec ... SF804
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF121.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM20.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM71.70

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $20.75
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Stgs. Tr ... $55.77
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $16.32
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $27.10
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $13.34

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd ... $36.54
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $6.50

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $55.72
— (r) Jard 6th-East Asia ... $12.51

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 173 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF134.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF353

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... £133.11
— (w) Sterling Fund ... $93.06

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $13.27

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Eq. ... SF1,376.50
— (r) Securswiss ... SF966

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF446.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF419.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF328.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF87.25
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF92.88

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ... SF31
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF14.25
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF78
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SF111
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF93
— (d) Globinvest ... SF62.75
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF91
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF317
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF119.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF178.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantikfonds ... DM11.45
— (d) Europafonds ... DM20.05
— (d) Unifonds ... DM18.65
— (d) Unirenta ... DM42.00
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM62.90

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.35
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AELP) ... $7.87
Austral. Select Fd ... $1.61
(w) Brownlnvest ... $13.79
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF1,235
(d) Citadel Fund ... $2.93
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $382.68
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs ... $7.79
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs ... $10.75
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V ... $9.82
(w) D.G.C. ... $39.03
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) ... $6.78
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $14.23
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $14.01
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF1,052
(w) First Intern'l Fd ... $123.24
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $26.78
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF1,894
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... SF71.26
(d) Fonditalia ... $9.63
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ... DM44.21
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) ... $9.95
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus $3.55
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l ... $2.29
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV ... SF1,741
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet ... $25.35
(d) Icofund ... $9.61
(a) Interfund S.A. ... $8.81
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $127.26
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) ... $23.91
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.25
(r) Invest. Atlantiques ... $32.34
(d) Isliamerica S.A. Fund ... $7.89
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $6.20
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $20.20
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $31.27
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $23.62
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,691
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $11.12
(w) Kleinwort Benn Jap. F ... $25.00
(i) Leverage Cap Hold ... $34.86
(w) Luxfund ... $10.95
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd ... $41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $9.97
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.20
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $5.64
(w) Nippon Fund ... $51.87
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $6.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $5.91
(w) N.A.M.F ... $32.84
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $22.39
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,303
(d) Rentinvest ... LF224
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.75
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF69
Share Realit N.V ... SF15.51
Share International N.V ... $4.66
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM36.20
(d) Sora Fund ... $206.84
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $2.99
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Sfr.) ... $29.05
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V ... $41.06
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $24.14
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd ... $2.87
(d) Universal Dollar Trust ... $4.95
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd ... $10.74
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.56
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,232.64
(w) West Proprietary N.V ... $1,331.65
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $397.97
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $51.96
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,947.70

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; a — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P.V. 310 to 51 per unit. S.S. Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. *s* — Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon.

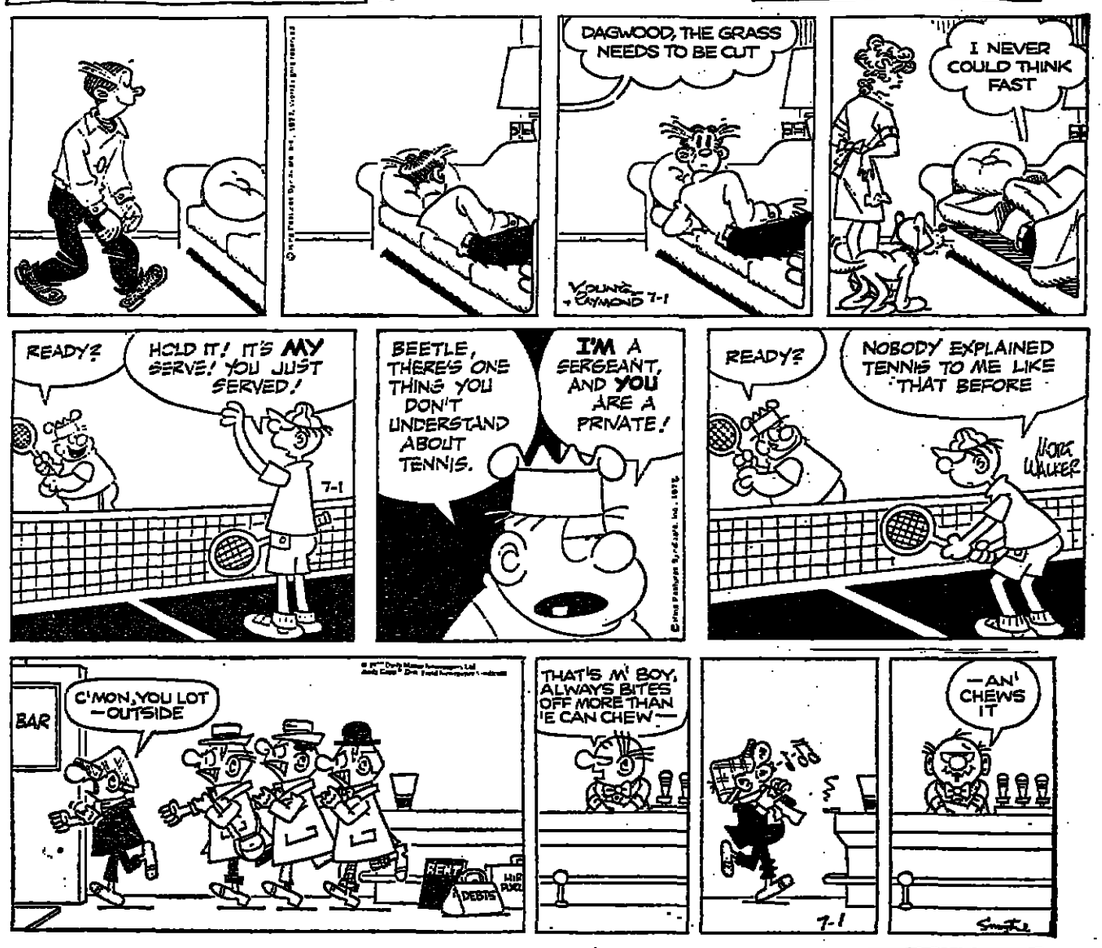

PEANUTS




B.C.




BLONDIE




BEETLE BAILEY




ANDY CAPP




WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN M.D.




RIP KIRBY




# JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHAWS

DUMIO

BARTIB

GUDEMS



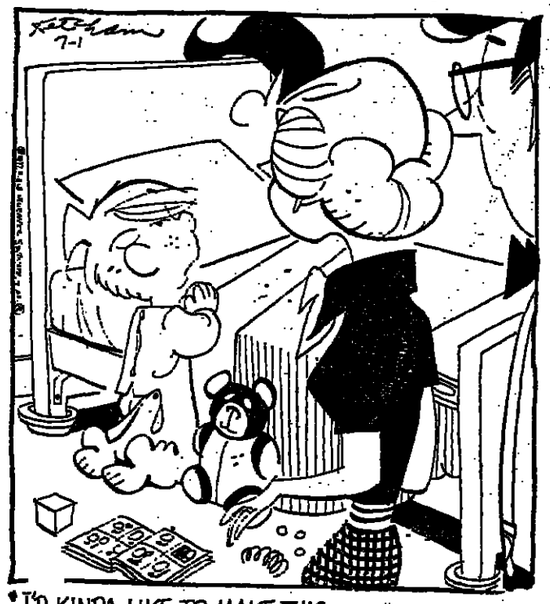

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____ YOUR ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CUBIT FRANC SINGLE AROUSE
Answer: The charges go up all the time in this business—BLASTING

DENNIS THE MENACE




"I'D KINDA LIKE TO MAKE THIS 'PERSON-TO-PERSON'... DO YA MIND?"

# BOOKS

## SEVEN CONTINENTS AND FORTY YEARS

*By C. L. Sulzberger. Foreword by André Malraux. Quadran*

*688 pp. $17.50.*

Reviewed by Paul Grimes

AT last, Cyrus Sulzberger has done what he should have done long ago: condensed his memoirs to make them digestible. This latest volume is a combined condensation of four earlier ones, which was too much for any journalist to ask readers to absorb, regardless of all the insight into the lives and philosophies of political and military giants and dwarfs. So now we have the highlights of those four books in one easy-to-read volume, though still with an overdose of egotism and trivia.

At least, however, this 40-year chronicle of Sulzberger's illustrious career as a reporter of and commentator on world affairs is never dull. There are detailed accounts of interviews and conversations with almost every leader of any importance anywhere since the late 1930s. As footnotes to history, these accounts help the reader to understand why some of the more enigmatic leaders acted as they did. But a lot of the book is just plain fun, especially the sharp, succinct portraits, of which the following are examples.

Of Golda Meir: "She looks like a simple grandmother, dressed in a white shirtwaist and skirt, amiably puffing cigarettes and wrinkling her homely features into a smile. But she is obdurate and hard as nails."

Of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain: "He is a small, pipe-smoking man with an unctuous manner, a very middle-class accent and bright blue eyes: the face of a halibut with shark's eyes."

Of Montgomery of Alamein: "He seemed cocky, tough, positive, intolerant, ignorant and unbelievably vain. He has a stubborn, grumpy face, but looks extremely fit for a man of his age... I dislike him and think that his supreme military gift is confirmed by the fact that his own army didn't shoot him in the back."

Of the Shah of Iran: "He has a veneer of strength and self-confidence, but one can conjecture it was not marrow-deep."

De Gaulle was clearly the leader who impressed Sulzberger the most. For an American, the author had unusually ample access to *Le Général*, and their conversations give probably the best insight anywhere into De Gaulle's unpleasantness about the United States. Sometimes, however, Sulzberger is carelessly repetitive. He tells us three times, for example, that Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria is Jewish and, with such a background, has gained exceptional stature in a German-speaking state.

Amusing to read, although unintentionally so, are the author's ratings of his conversations. Rarely did he have just a talk; rather, it was an "excellent talk," "good talk," "first-class talk," "pleasant talk," "useful t "agreeable talk" or, at the end of the spectrum, an teresting talk."

The main problem of this is that it jumps around. One ment the author is in Vienna the next in Jakarta. At that's the way it seems, bec four paragraphs under one line immediately follow four ragraphs under the other. by studying the dates thems (the book is chronological) the reader realize that the were three months apart.

A number of major scoops grown out of Sulzberger's nalism. He readily takes for them and publishes compliments that were best on him by the mighty. Ye also candidly makes it clear his career with The New Times was greatly enhance the fact that his late uncle thur Hays Sulzberger was the newspaper's publisher.

Which raises a very intere point about the role of Sulzberger in journalism. T is no question of his honesty superior intellect, although of his views seem pompous debatable. He has handled career well. But certainly entrée into presidential char and royal palaces has been tremendously by his membe in the family that controls ably the most influential n paper in the world.

Put another way, on: quest whether it was Sulzberger's that prompted world leader talk profusely to him, or wh it was that they knew he w far better conduit than competent journalists to get inum attention for their Sulzberger met extensively John Kennedy, Richard N. Nikita Khrushchev and Chou lai, among others, but usuall is apparent, when *they* wank talk to him, not simply bec he wanted to interview the

*Paul Grimes is on the staf The New York Times.*

# ARTS AGEND

A concert devoted to the w of Luciano Berio, co-sponsore IRCAM and the Festival E de Paris, will be given July 1 the Salle Pleyel, with the semble InterContemporain ducted by the composer. program includes the first performances of "Ritorno Snovidenia" and the Du voice and cello. Soloists in Mstislav Rostropovich, Berberian, oboist Robin G violist Gérard Caussé and nist Katia Labeque.

* * *

"The Ice Break," a new by Sir Michael Tippett, w given its world premiere by the Royal Opera, Garden, with Colin Davis ducting, staged by Sam maker, designed by Ralph and with choreography by Sokolow. The cast will be by Heather Harper, Jos Barstow, Beverly Vaughn, Shirley-Quirk, Tom McD Clyde Walker, John D James Bowman and Anne kens. Other performance scheduled for July 11, and 26.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | E | L | E | S | | S | A | M | | | A | B | O | U |
| A | I | T | A | L | E | | A | M | O | S | | B | U | R |
| C | H | I | L | L | | T | A | R | A | | E | D | A | N |
| H | A | R | O | L | D | I | N | I | T | A | L | I | T | Y |
| A | N | D | | E | R | R | | N | I | P | | | | |
| | | | | R | A | I | N | I | N | S | P | A | I | N |
| L | E | A | P | | B | S | A | | | E | T | U | D | E |
| A | C | T | U | P | | T | I | C | | S | A | L | O | N |
| S | H | O | N | E | | | R | A | S | | H | A | L | E |
| S | O | N | G | O | F | I | N | D | I | A | | | | |
| | | | | N | I | M | | E | A | R | | D | I | P |
| | | E | L | S | A | | L | O | M | M | E | X | I | C | O |
| T | A | X | I | | T | A | L | C | | | N | E | V | E | R |
| A | G | A | R | | S | M | E | E | | | A | N | E | N | T |
| R | O | M | A | | | D | O | S | | | S | O | R | T | S |

# BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

Almost every winner in a bridge game owes something to luck and something to the generosity of his opponents. South needed both kinds of help on the diagramed deal after his partner pushed him to an optimistic slam and it was forthcoming.

Against North and South as shown, West confused the issue with a second-round take-out double, relying on the favorable vulnerability to keep him from harm.

This venture would have proved disastrous if North had made a penalty double, or passed and permitted his partner to do so. With best defense, two hearts doubled would have been beaten by five tricks, for a penalty of 800.

That would have been a top score for North-South, but as it turned out they did even better. Falling in love with his top diamond honors, North jumped to four diamonds, and bid the slam in that suit when South promised heart control with a cue-bid.

Six diamonds would have been doomed if West had made the obvious lead of the heart king, but he chose a trump, perhaps thinking it necessary to cut down ruffs in the dummy. As it happened, dummy had no potential ruffs, and he had given South the respite he needed.

After taking the trump winners in dummy, South led to the spade jack. When this finesse succeeded, his prospects in ed sharply. The rem trumps were extracted, an club ten was run to East's

When a heart was ret South won with the ace an another finesse with bated When this succeeded and t fell on the next round, he t ed a sigh of relief, and c 12 tricks: Dummy's clubs ed for the major-suit lo the closed hand.

It would have been goo for West to cover the c with the king, but South still have made his slar would have allowed the win, and eventually have the needed four tricks in t

NORTH
♠ Q82
♡ 765
◇ AK
♣ AQ952

WEST
♠ 10765
♡ KQ102
◇ 42
♣ K86

EA
♠
♡
◇
♣

SOUTH
♠ AJ9
♡ A94
◇ QJ953
♣ 103

North and South were vu

The bidding:

| East | South | West | North |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | 1 ◇ | Pass | |
| Pass | 2 ◇ | Dbl. | |
| Pass | Pass | 2 ♡ | |
| Pass | 4 ♡ | Pass | |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

West led the diamond four

# Borg, Connors Advance to Finals On a Day of Drama at Wimbledon

*From Wire Dispatches*

WIMBLEDON, June 30.—The ...'s semifinals of the 100th Wimbledon tennis tournament to... produced the expected results ... unexpected drama.

Defending champion Bjorn ..., as forecast, defeated Vitas Gerulaitis and tourney favorite ...ny Connors ousted precocious ... McEnroe.

...t Borg's clash with Gerulaitis ...ured unforeseen tension—in ... some observers called one ...he greatest matches in the ...ory of this "grand-daddy" of ... tennis tournaments—before the Swede finally won through. The seesaw score was 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6.

And Connors, who won here in 1974, was extended and troubled before defeating McEnroe, the 18-year-old who was the only one of the semifinalists to have to work his way through qualifying rounds to reach this stage. The New York amateur finally succumbed to the reigning king of world tennis by 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

En route to qualifying for the men's final Saturday in this, the most prestigious tennis tournament, Borg, 21, has lost only four sets and Connors, 24, of Belleville, Ill., has lost five.

The Borg-Gerulaitis duel, fought at a sizzling pace for 3 hours 10 minutes, drew a standing final ovation from spectators at the center court. The 15,000 fans applauded in one of Wimbledon's greatest signals of approval and appreciation.

The two rivals ran like hares while chasing lobs, retrieving from their baselines and competing in cut-and-thrust exchanges at the net. The match swayed back and forth and was in doubt until the end.

Gerulaitis, 22, from Howard Beach, N.Y., contrived agile net play and finely angled volleys that equaled anything Borg could offer.

When the American did falter, it was usually in the face of Borg's tremendous hitting. The sheer pace of his driving won him many points.

In the final set, with the score at 2-2, Gerulaitis played his finest game and broke Borg's service to love. As the Swede moved aggressively to the net and punched a volley, Gerulaitis sprinted along his baseline and hit a glorious backhand past him and down the line. That was 0-30, and the American followed with two great backhand returns.

But Borg showed a champion's poise and determination: He rebroke in the next game.

The set went to 6-6. Borg held his service to love for 7-6, and then came the crunch.

Gerulaitis, serving to save the match, gave way against Borg's fierce returns and failed with two volleys. That was 15-30. The American attacked at the net on the next point. Borg lobbed him, and Gerulaitis went scrambling backward, swinging his racket above his head. He missed the ball.

That lob—one of many Borg played with uncanny accuracy during the match—took him to match point. Gerulaitis missed with another volley and it was over.

Both men admitted afterward that they themselves were surprised by the high quality of the tennis over the length of five sets. Borg said it was the best match he had ever played except for a five-setter against Rod Laver in the WCT championships at Dallas in 1975.

Gerulaitis, who had watched the other semifinal earlier, predicted that Borg will beat Connors on Saturday.

Connors, the No. 1 seed, had to fight hard to win his place in the final. McEnroe played gallantly and was the crowd's hero.

But the youngster from Douglaston, N.Y., was not satisfied with giving a good account of himself. He said afterward: "I don't go out there to be respectable. I wanted to win."

But McEnroe's jittery nerves played a part in his loss of the first two sets. He lost his service twice in the first set and once in the second—and double faults pulled him down in each case.

He broke Connors three times in a see-sawing third set but the ex-champion put together enough shots to pull out the fourth set. He broke service in the first game; McEnroe broke back at 2-2: Connors got the final decisive break at 4-3, helped by yet another double fault by his opponent.



Associated Press.

...EFUL YOUTH—Wimbledon's youngest semifinalist, ... McEnroe, on way to his defeat by Jimmy Connors.

## ...ank Robinson Being Sought Coach by Orioles' Weaver

...W YORK, June 30 (NYT).—...e is a good chance that ... Robinson, the recently ...issed Cleveland Indians' ...er, could become a coach ...he Baltimore Orioles. An ...g was created Monday ... Billy Hunter was hired to ...e the Texas Rangers. Man... ...arl Weaver said he im...ely called Baltimore's gen... ...anager, Hank Peters, to ... Robinson as a replace...

...son, in a telephone inter... ...th a Baltimore newspaper, ... wouldn't mind return... ...the team that retired his ...ersey. "It would be quite an honor," he said. "If I got the chance to return to Baltimore, it would be almost like coming home. I've said on many occasions that the best and happiest years of my career were spent in Baltimore."

Meanwhile, Eddie Stanky, who took on the Texas managerial job last Wednesday and then resigned Thursday, sent Hunter a telegram from Mobile, Ala., saying: "Good luck, Billy. It is a great ball club and fine ownership." Stanky has been getting so many letters about his one day on the job that he says it "looks like I need a new secretary."

## World Mark for 10,000 Meters
## Kenyan Kimombwa in Record Run

HELSINKI, June 30 (UPI).—Samson Kimombwa of Kenya set a world record for a men's 10,000-meter run with a clocking of 27:30.47 here today in the 11th World Games. Britain's David Bedford held the old record 27:30.8, which he set in 1973.

Mike Musyoki of Kenya came in second today in 27.41.92 while Franco Faya of Italy was third in 27.42.65.

Yesterday, Americans dominated the start of the two-day World Games at Helsinki's Olympic Stadium.

Tom Andrews of Bakersfield, Calif., won the 400-meter hurdles in 49.6 seconds in a hard fight with West Williams of San Diego, who finished in 49.7 after leading until a few meters from the finish line. Quentin Wheeler came in third.

Rosalyn Bryant of Chicago won convincingly in the women's 400 meters in 52.7, beating Australia's Beth Nail (53.3) and Finland's Pirjo Haeggman (53.6).

Henry March of Brigham Young University won the men's 3,000-meter steeplechase with a rocket finish that cut the wire at 8:27.9, just ahead of Kenya's James Munyala. Finland's Tapio Kantanen was third.

In the men's 800 meters, Kenya's Mike Boit was in a class of his own. He took command of the race on the first lap and won in 1:44.6.

### Cuban's Triumph

Silvio Leonard of Cuba sped to a 10.0 victory in the men's 100 meters, the best time ever recorded here. Guy Abrahams of Panama, Charlie Wells of the United States and Haseley Crawford of Trinidad all clocked 10.1.

In the men's long jump, Cuba's David Girait upset the Olympic champion, Arnie Robinson of San Diego. After a tie at 25 feet 5 7/8 inches, Giralt stretched to a winning 26 feet 1 3/8 in his final try.

Gennady Belkov of the Soviet Union won the men's high jump at 7 feet 3 inches, defeating Dwight Stones of Glendale, Calif., who finished at 7 feet 1 7/8. Stones left out 7 feet 3 and both jumpers failed their tries at 7-4.

Dick Quax clocked 13:19.4 in the fastest 5,000-meter race in the world this year. The New Zealander said after the race, "I think I will be good enough for a shot at the world record later this year."

Markku Tuokko of Finland gave the home crowd something to cheer about by winning the discus with a throw of 348 feet 7 inches.

## Stargell's 400th Homer Helps Rout Cards

ST. LOUIS, June 30 (UPI).—Willie Stargell hit his 400th career homer, a two-run shot in the fifth inning, to lead Bruce Kison and the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 9-1 rout of the Cardinals last night.

Stargell's homer was his 12th of the season and made him the 17th player in major league history to hit 400. Kison allowed six hits, struck out four and walked one before leaving for a pinch-hitter in the eighth.

**Expos 5, Cubs 0**

At Montreal, Jackie Brown tossed a seven-hitter for his fifth victory and Dave Cash drove in two runs in a 5-0 Montreal triumph that snapped an eight-game Chicago winning streak.

**Padres 7, Astros 4**

At Houston, Mike Ivie collected three singles and drove in two runs to help San Diego break an eight-game losing streak with a 7-4 victory over the home team.

**Mets 5, Phillies 3**

At New York, Bobby Valentine hit a solo homer and rookie Steve Henderson drove in two runs with a double to help the home team to a 5-3 defeat of Philadelphia. The triumph snapped a six-game losing streak for the Mets.

**Reds 5, Giants 4**

At Cincinnati, Ken Griffey scored from third base on a wild pitch by John Curtis with one out in the 11th to give Cincinnati a 5-4 triumph over San Francisco.

**Dodgers 13, Braves 7**

At Atlanta, Steve Garvey belted two homers in a perfect 4-for-4 night at the plate and winning pitcher Don Sutton had three RBI in leading Los Angeles to a 13-7 triumph over Atlanta.

**Tigers 7, Red Sox 2**

In the American League, at Detroit, Mark Fidrych won his sixth straight game with a nine-hitter in a 7-2 Detroit victory over Boston in the Red Sox' sixth straight loss.

**Angels 7, Royals 0**

At Anaheim, centerfielder Thad Bosley, 20, cracked a triple and single to drive in three runs in his major league debut and Nolan Ryan struck out 12 in pitching a five-hitter as California beat Kansas City, 7-0.

**Indians 11, Orioles 8**
**Orioles 5, Indians 3**

At Cleveland, Doug Decinces singled home Eddie Murray with the go-ahead run in the 10th inning and then scored on a single by Mark Belanger in giving Baltimore a doubleheader split with a 5-3 victory over Cleveland.

Rico Carty belted a two-run homer and drove in three other runs to highlight a 13-hit attack that powered Cleveland to an 11-8 triumph in the opener.

**Rangers 4, A's 0**
**A's 4, Rangers 1**

At Oakland, rookie righthander Rick Langford went the distance on a seven-hitter in a 4-1 Oakland victory that gave the A's a split of a doubleheader with Texas.

In the opener, Gaylord Perry, 38, hurled a six-hitter for a 4-0 Texas triumph.

**Brewers 1, Twins 0**

At Bloomington, Minn., rookie Lary Sorensen and two relievers tamed Minnesota on six-hits—two of them by Rod Carew (.411)—and Sal Bando drove in the game's only run with a sacrifice fly in a 1-0 Milwaukee defeat of the home team.

**Mariners 3, White Sox 1**

At Chicago, Leroy Stanton's pinch-hit RBI double and Dave Collins's two-run single provided Seattle with a three-run eighth inning to give Tom House a victory in his first American League start with a 3-1 decision over Chicago.

## Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago ........ 000 000 000—0 7 1
Montreal ........ 010 220 00x—5 12 0
Burris, Moore (5), Todd (8) and Swisher; Brown (5-6) and Carter. L—Burris (9-7).

Philadelphia ....... 000 000 021—3 5 2
New York ........ 301 010 01x—5 8 0
Lonborg, Brusstar (8) and Foote; Koosman, Lockwood (8) and Stearns. W—Koosman (6-8). L—Lonborg (1-2). HR—Valentine (2), Boone (4).

Los Angeles ... 000 412 051—13 15 1
Atlanta ........ 200 000 005—7 11 1
Sutton, Wall (8), Sosa (9) and Yeager; Messersmith, Lacorte (7), Campbell (8), Capra (9) and Pocoroba. W—Sutton (9-3). L—Messersmith (5-4). HR—Matthews (9), Garvey 2 (20), Russell (3).

Pittsburgh ........ 210 020 004—9 15 0
St. Louis ........ 000 010 000—1 7 0
Kison, Gossage (8) and Ott; Rasmussen, Metzger (5), Carroll (6), Hrabosky (8) and Rader. W—Kison (6-3). L—Rasmussen (6-9). HR—Robinson (9), Stargell (12), Garner (6).

San Diego ....... 101 005 000—7 12 3
Houston ......... 101 010 100—4 7 3
D'Acquisto, Sawyer (1), Wehrmeister (3), Freisleben (5), Spillner (6) and Roberts; Larson, Pentz (6), McLaughlin (7), Sambito (8) and Ferguson. W—Freisleben (1-5). L—Larson (0-3).

San Francisco .. 000 020 110 00—4 9 1
Cincinnati ...... 010 030 000 01—5 12 2
Barr, Heaverlo (6), Lavelle (8), Curtis (11) and Hill, Sadek (7); Seaver, Borbon (9), Murray (11) and Plummer. W—Murray (4-2). L—Curtis (1-3). HR—Hill (4), Driessen (9).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Baltimore ....... 030 010 220— 8 10 0
Cleveland ....... 015 230 00x—11 13 1
R. May, Holdsworth (3), McGregor (3), Martinez (5) and Dempsey; Bibby, Monge (7), Kern (9) and Fosse. W—Bibby (8-4). L—May (9-7). HR—Mora (4), Carty (4).

(Second Game)

Baltimore ....... 100 010 001 2—5 11 1
Cleveland ....... 000 020 001 0—3 12 0
D. Martinez, Drago (9) and Skaggs, Dempsey (9); Dobson, Kern (9) and Kendall, Fosse (9). W—Drago (1-1). L—Kern (3-4). HR—Murray (9).

Kansas City ...... 000 000 000—0 5 3
California ....... 000 331 00x—7 11 1
Colborn, Bird (5), Mingori (6), Littell (7), Gura (8) and Porter; Ryan (0-7) and Humphrey. L—Colborn (9-8). HR—Solaita (5).

Boston ........ 000 000 200—2 9 1
Detroit ......... 002 000 05x—7 10 1
Lee, Paxton (2), Hernandez (8), Murphy (8) and Fisk; Fidrych (6-2) and Kimm. L—Lee (4-2). HR—Hobson (13), Thompson (15).

Seattle ........ 000 000 030—3 7 0
Chicago ........ 000 010 000—1 6 0
House, Romo (6) and Jutze; Wood (1-2) and Essian. W—House (2-1). HR—Spencer (9).

(First Game)

Texas ........ 110 100 100—4 3 0
Oakland ......... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Perry (7-6) and Ellis; Norris, Coleman (7) and Sanguillen, Newman (7). L—Norris (2-4). HR—Beniquez (6).

(Second Game)

Texas ........ 010 000 000—1 7 2
Oakland ......... 001 111 00x—4 11 1
D. Ellis (3-7) and Fahey; Langford (6-6) and Newman.

Milwaukee ........ 000 100 000—1 6 0
Minnesota ......... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Sorensen, McClure (9), Castro (9) and Haney, Moore (9); D. Johnson, Burgmeier (6), T. Johnson (9) and Wynegar. W—Sorensen (2-1). L—D. Johnson (1-2).

# Tour de France Given Surprise in a Preview

By Samuel Abt

FLEURANCE, France, June 30 (IHT).—The Tour de France bicycle race, part sport and part folklore, opened today with a trial sprint that hinted at rude surprise ahead for some veteran racers.

A five-kilometer race against the clock, Prologue to tomorrow's start of the rolling tour, was won by a highly regarded but little-known West German, Dietrich Thurau, 22, in 6 minutes 16.07 seconds. This was more than 4.8 seconds better than the second finisher, Gerrie Knetemann, 26, of the Netherlands.

Knetemann is a sprint specialist, so his placing was no great surprise, but Thurau is considered to be of longer-lasting quality. Already this year he has won the Tour of Andalusia in Spain and finished second, to Knetemann, in the Grand Prix of Frankfurt.

Third in the race through this sleepy, seedy town in southwest France was the people's choice, the veteran Eddy Merckx, 32, seeking his sixth overall victory in the Tour de France in seven attempts. He finished the sprint in 6:24.47.

### Leader's Decor

Thurau's victory today gives him the right to wear the leader's yellow jersey when the 100 racers leave town tomorrow morning.

This will be the 64th Tour de France, which began in 1903 but was canceled by both World Wars. The first race comprised six stages covering 1,500 miles and the 1977 edition will have 22 stages covering 2,530 miles, with the finish on July 24 on the Champs Elysées in Paris.

Despite its name, the Tour de France will penetrate Spain (in the third stage, on Sunday), Belgium (in the 12th stage, July 13), West Germany (in the 13th stage, July 15) and Switzerland (in the 16th stage, July 18).

Twelve stages are rated "flat," four "hilly" and six "mountainous." The mountains come earlier than usual this year, on the 157-mile second stage Saturday through the Pyrenees from Auch to Pau.

### Gap Between Mountains

After a stop in Vitoria, in northern Spain, the racers will not face mountains again until they leave Freiburg, West Germany, on July 15 and begin five days in the French and Swiss Alps.

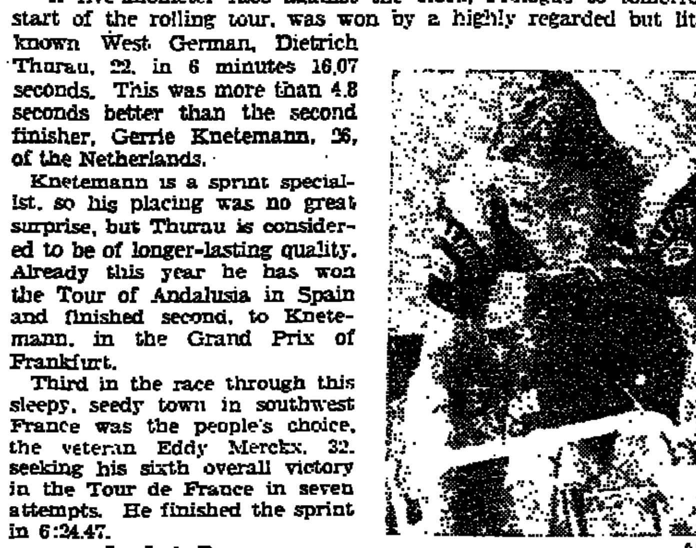
Almost everybody here expects the race to be decided in the 17th stage, from Chamonix-Mont Blanc to Alpe d'Huez, on July 19. The racers will face immense climbs over the Madeleine and Glandon Passes before having once more to push onward and upward to Alpe d'Huez. Supposedly, only eagles go higher.

The race this year has the smallest field in 30 years. 10 teams of 10 racers each. The largest field, in both 1962 and 1970, was 150 men.

### 13 Teams to Go

Thirteen teams were expected to start tomorrow, but injuries and organizational problems forced the withdrawal of such major riders as Freddy Maertens, the world champion, and Roger de Vlaeminck, both Belgians, and Francesco Moser, an Italian.

Also missing are the French idol, Raymond Poulidor, 41, often a bridesmaid but never a bride in 14 Tours before his retirement last fall, and the current wunderkind of French cycling, Bernard Hinault, 23, who is being held out because his managers feel he is not yet ready for the long grind.



AP.

ROAD TO FAME—Dietrich Thurau, 22, capturing the Prologue to Tour de France.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 41 | 31 | .569 | — |
| New York | 41 | 33 | .554 | 1 |
| Baltimore | 39 | 35 | .527 | 3 |
| Cleveland | 35 | 35 | .500 | 5 |
| Milwaukee | 36 | 38 | .486 | 6 |
| Detroit | 34 | 38 | .472 | 7 |
| Toronto | 28 | 44 | .389 | 13 |

Western Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 42 | 32 | .568 | — |
| Chicago | 40 | 32 | .556 | 1 |
| Kansas City | 38 | 35 | .521 | 3 1/2 |
| California | 36 | 35 | .507 | 4 1/2 |
| Texas | 35 | 37 | .486 | 6 |
| Oakland | 32 | 41 | .438 | 9 1/2 |
| Seattle | 34 | 45 | .430 | 10 1/2 |

Wednesday's Results

Cleveland 11, 3, Baltimore 8, 5.
Detroit 7, Boston 2.
Milwaukee 1, Minnesota 0.
Seattle 3, Chicago 1.
Texas 4, 1, Oakland 0, 4.
California 7, Kansas City 0.

Thursday's Games

Baltimore at Cleveland, n.
New York at Toronto, n.
Boston at Detroit, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 47 | 23 | .671 | — |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 32 | .549 | 8 1/2 |
| St. Louis | 40 | 33 | .545 | 8 1/2 |
| Pittsburgh | 39 | 33 | .542 | 9 |
| Montreal | 30 | 41 | .423 | 17 1/2 |
| New York | 30 | 42 | .417 | 18 |

Western Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 50 | 25 | .667 | — |
| Cincinnati | 39 | 33 | .542 | 9 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 34 | 42 | .447 | 16 1/2 |
| Houston | 33 | 43 | .434 | 17 1/2 |
| San Diego | 32 | 46 | .410 | 19 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 27 | 47 | .365 | 22 1/2 |

Wednesday's Results

Los Angeles 13, Atlanta 7.
Montreal 5, Chicago 0.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 5, San Francisco 4.
San Diego 7, Houston 4.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 1.

Thursday's Games

San Francisco at Cincinnati.
Los at Atlanta, n.
New York at Montreal, n.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, n.
Chicago at St. Louis, n.

## European Title Bout

MADRID, June 30 (Reuters).—French European heavyweight champion Lucien Rodriguez will defend his title here on July 15 against Spain's Alfredo Evangelista, 22, who was outpointed by world champion Muhammad Ali last month. Rodriguez, 25, beat Belgium's Jean-Pierre Coopman to take the vacant title.


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(Continued from Back Page)

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**Observer**

# The Language-Watch

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Utile. That was how Carruthers felt. Naturally he worked for the government. It is the nation's biggest employer of the utile. This is because one of its biggest jobs is utilizing. If you have a lot of utilizing to do, it is vital to have utile people on the payroll.



Baker

One day Carruthers was utilizing busily when he noticed a capability sitting in the corridor. Carruthers had just utilized the water cooler and was returning to his office to utilize the telephone, and he noticed the capability watching him. Carruthers did not like that.

This, he realized, might very well be the government's investigative capability checking to see if Carruthers had become redundant. It was time to engage in the decision-making process, but there were so many processes surrounding him that he made a mistake and wound up engaged in the political process.

It was less harrowing than the legal process, and the other persons wandering about inside were friendly. "Can you direct me to the decision-making process?" Carruthers inquired. "Straight ahead until you pass the final boarding process of the flight to Cleveland, then sharp right," said the man.

That was the kind of input Carruthers admired. It enabled a man to adopt a policy that could be implemented. Carruthers enjoyed implementing things, but especially policies. He immediately undertook the implementation process and, following the man's directions, made the indicated turn. To his surprise, the route took him home.

* * *

His arrival found Mrs. Carruthers clandestinely entertaining an underutilized Pentagon man who took four-hour lunches.

"Darling," cried Mrs. Carruthers, "what a counterproductive moment to arrive home!"

The Pentagon man was unflustered, however, for he had deniability, having cautioned Mrs. Carruthers over the second bottle of wine not to tell him she was a married woman.

"Ha!" thought Carruthers, which enraged the Pentagon man.

"What's the idea of thinking in words of one syllable, Carruthers?" he demanded. "You're not cleared for access to comprehensible words."

"There is a strange capability sitting outside my office," said Carruthers.

Mrs. Carruthers was so thrilled she made them all dash to her husband's office. Ever since marrying into government she had heard about capabilities, but never seen one. She wanted to see for herself how a capability differed from an ability.

* * *

Outside Carruthers's office, the capability with the watchful eye was pinned to the floor by a group of government men. "Anybody recognize this capability?" asked the deputy assistant to the clerk for the associate deputy. "It's not our thermonuclear capability," said the Pentagon man, departing, "and it's not my four-hour lunch capability."

"Could it be John Ehrlichman's old taping capability, the one he used on John Mitchell?" asked a janitor.

"Undertake a modification of the rigidity of your postures," counseled an arriving medical-cost analyst from the Department of HEW. They relaxed. He explained. He had just finalized a study of soaring hospital costs and found this particular capability to be the villain.

"I don't understand," said Mrs. Carruthers. "There is a redundant capability that is underutilized," said the cost analyst. Mrs. Carruthers was still baffled.

"He means," said Carruthers, "there are too many hospital beds."

When the news spread that Carruthers had spoken English in a federal office, he implemented a contingency plan by cleaning out the bank account and fleeing to the isles of Greece, which left Mrs. Carruthers in a pickle, since the Pentagon man could not afford to be seen with a woman who had once heard English spoken.

# Passion Which Has No Bounds: Bookaholism

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON (WP).—He had wandered into the Saville Book Shop for months on end, several times a week, pulling books off shelves, analyzing their contents, making notes on a small pad of paper kept in the breast pocket of a rumpled sports coat. He never spoke with a clerk, never asked a question, never purchased a book.

Until that memorable fall night, several years ago, when the man returned.

"Boxes," he told the clerk, "I need boxes."

He walked slowly through the store, never referring to his notes, pulling books from the shelves and placing them in the boxes. Two-and-a-half hours later he had filled cartons and cartons. The clerk rang up a $1,300 sale, and leaned over to the man.

"This is none of my business, sir," he asked, "But could you explain this to me?"

"I sold short and it worked out," the "bookaholic" said. He backed a station wagon up to the building, and made off with his treasure.

Of course, this is nothing compared with the sensational accumulation of Rep. Charles Carney, D-Ohio. Library of Congress records show that Carney has collected about 62,000 books in the last 2 1/2 years from the institution's annual load of 2 million duplicate volumes.

The books are available to congressmen for distribution to schools and libraries—ostensibly the reason Carney took them.

## 'My Library'

But most of them, according to a Cleveland Plain Dealer story, are ensconced in several rooms here and in Ohio that Carney refers to as "my library."

He describes himself as "a book fiend." Which is just another way of saying bookaholic.

Bookaholism is a disease that affects an untold number of people: that uplifting feeling that somewhere around the corner is a bookstore and waiting inside are at least three or four volumes that just have to be had.

We're not talking of old books here. None of that snobby first edition, out-of-print stuff. Just your basic on-the-shelf material that's waiting to be taken home. Bookaholism knows no bounds and blurs all borders. Even paperbacks are fine.

"There's no book that somebody doesn't want," says John Tucker, for years the man behind the Saville cash register.

"I can't remember the exact title," he says, "but once I bet a girl working at Saville that I could sell a book on cannonball collecting within a week. It was gone in two days. We had a customer who liked buying books in associative groups, and I convinced her that this cannonball book fit in with whatever she was buying that day."

"Bookstores are another world—an escape world," says Jane Friedman, promotion director for the Alfred A. Knopf publishing company. "A book lasts a lot longer than the 2 1/2 hours of a movie on a screen. My husband could have any book he wants free because of my job, but he goes in bookstores at least three times a week. He loves the way they smell, the way the books look on the shelves. It's a nice sense to be surrounded by literature."

## Need a Home

About 20,000 Washingtonians walk into bookshops each week. It's unknown how many of them are bookaholics. One person with the affliction says it's "a feeling you get when you go into a bookstore and you just know you can't resist buying a handful. They look so cute and wanting. They need a home. And you know your home is the place."

Kevin Lewis, manager of the Discount Book Shop, says that he can expect "two or three nights a week, always at night, from 7 until we close, a 6-foot-6, blond-haired man who never asks a question and never leaves the store without an armful of books."

## Stolen Shakespeare

Tucker recalls a father bringing in "a 9-year-old youngster. He had stolen several leather-bound copies of Shakespeare. His father wanted him to apologize in person, and the youngster made it apparent that it was very hard for him to live without these books."

"I can't throw a book away, no matter how bad it is," says sportscaster Jack Mann, who owns several thousand books. "Maybe it's because I've written one. A book is better than no book, even if it's bad. You have a certain respect for anyone who's written a book. It's a comfortable feeling just to know a book is there."

"The disease takes on new forms every year," says a young executive. "I went through a particular period of stress once, and I developed a craving for big art books: 'The Arts of China,' 'The Horizon History of the British Empire,' 'The Holy Land.' A college girl friend once accused me of taking more interest in my books than her, which was right, and it planted a seed of doubt in my mind. I did not wed her."

"Books are your friends," says the film critic. "You want to have them. They make you feel good. I never lend them out. People bend the pages! They crack the bindings!"

"I think it's an escape," says Jean Waterhouse, co-manager of the Francis Scott Key shop. "And people like this always seem to feel that they'll eventually have to go back to the book, so they want to keep everything."

## Penguin Man

"Let me tell you about the Penguin man," says Lewis. "We used to have our Penguin books in numerical order. This man—small, quiet, carried a briefcase, kind of ragged looking, like a battered, impoverished scholar—had a Penguin catalogue and he would go through the stacks and buy a few every now and then. Every few months his catalogue would start looking very battered, and he'd ask for a new one.

"Finally, it became impractical to keep the books in numerical order. So we rearranged them. He came in one night and went berserk. But he got used to it and kept coming. Finally, about six months ago, Penguin merged with Viking. He came in one night and started poking through the Penguins and found old Viking titles in Penguin jackets. He stormed out and never came back. "I heard not too long ago that he had a nervous breakdown."

## *The Library of Congress Surplus Not the Boon That It Used to Be*

WASHINGTON (WP).—The Library of Congress distributes about 1 million surplus books every year to schools, libraries and public agencies around the United States. With book prices zooming, the free program is a considerable boon to those budget-starved institutions.

But it is not quite the boon it might be, because members of Congress have decreed that they, too, are entitled to the free books. And Congress has established a priority system that lets its members take their pick before the books are made available to schools and libraries.

Library of Congress officials say about half the members of Congress draw regularly from the ever-changing surplus stacks.

Nathan Einhorn, an amiable, white-haired bibliophile who runs the Library of Congress's exchange and gift division, said Rep. Charles Carney, who once took more than 1,000 volumes from the surplus stacks in one day, is the champion congressional recipient of the free books.

But, Einhorn said, more than 250 members of Congress take advantage of the surplus arrangement, as do officials from other federal agencies. Einhorn noted with a chuckle that he has never had an order from the White House.



ANNIVERSARY—The Viscount and the Count Panouse share a birthday cake with some of the ani the Château de Thoiry, France, marking the 10 year Thoiry opened the gates of its animal park to the

# PEOPLE: *Handshake May Cost Ex-Banker $10,000*

Mrs. Sherman Reed 3d of Wynnewood, Pa., says that she shook hands with William Kurtz two years ago outside a church and that her hand still hurts. Mrs. Reed and her husband have filed suit against Kurtz, a retired bank official, asking for more than $10,000 in damages and charging that he showed negligence and carelessness by "gripping, squeezing and shaking Mrs. Reed's hand without considering the strength and power in his hand grip." According to the suit, filed recently in Montgomery County Court, the Reeds were leaving a church in Bala Cynwyd on July 13, 1975, when they met Kurtz. The Reeds contend that because of the handshake, she was unable to perform her housework and has suffered "great pain and agony."

* * *

Singer Bob Dylan, in a brief court appearance in Los Angeles, was granted a divorce from his wife, Sara, a spokesman said Thursday. The divorce ended 11 years of marriage for the couple, who have five children. Division of the property, including an onion-domed house which Dylan built on a cliff overlooking Malibu Beach, was left to a later date. The marriage ended after Mrs. Dylan filed a complaint in March charging that her husband tried to force her out of their house to bring in another woman. The other woman was identified only as "Malka."

* * *

Television has come to Rudolf Hess in prison for the first time, sources disclosed Thurs Berlin. Hess, 83, once deputy and sentenced t term in 1946, has nev able to watch televisio inside West Berlin's Prison, of which he is inmate. The sources s the TV set is in color a he "enjoys it."

* * *

Amy Carter has starte in an "enrichment prog George Washington Un reading center. The cla designed for bright child "are good readers, high vated and have leadersh ties," the White House sa dent Carter's 9-year-old s who will be a fifth grad public school in the fal tending the class two day, four days a week July 22.

* * *

The Federal Election sion has decided in Wa that actress Jane Fonda's contribution to a U.S. candidate was legal bec candidate was her husba FEC ruled that under Ca community property l combined assets of a couple are held in com there is no legal limit much a candidate can s his own behalf. The c was filed last year by s of John Tunney, who Miss Fonda's husband, T den, for the Democratic tion in California. Tur later defeated by Republ Hayakawa.

—SAMUEL JU


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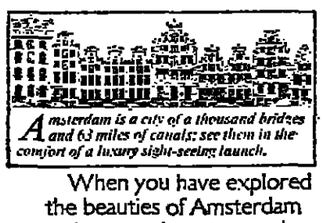
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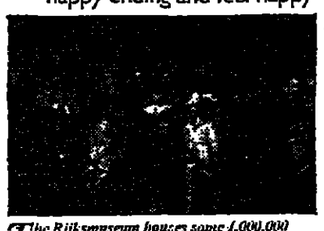
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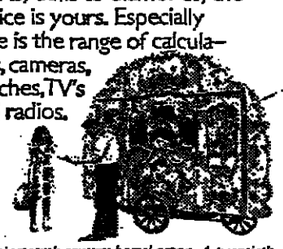
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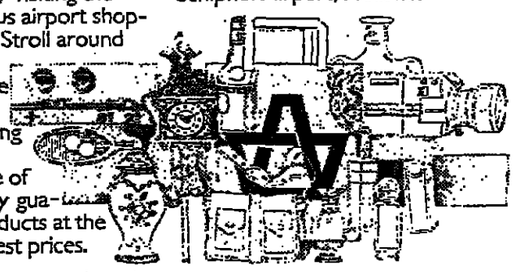
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